

PREFACE

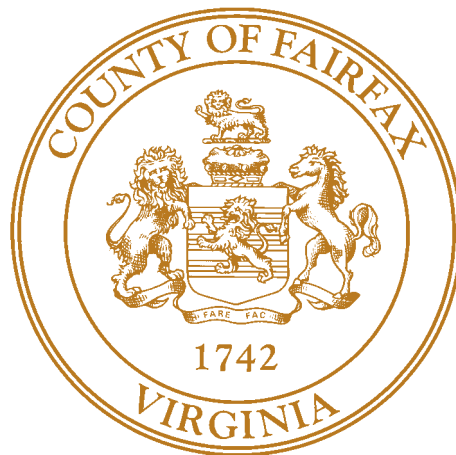
This Annual Statistical Report for FY 1999 reviews the activity of the Court and the work of its 334 State and county employees. The number of complaints brought to the Court was only slightly higher in FY 1999 than it was in FY 1998 (31,847 compared to 29,750). The number of placements in secure detention decreased by 13.8 percent.

With changes in the demographic characteristics of Fairfax County and its increasing urbanization, changing family structures, and the impact of a number of other local, regional, and national trends, the Court and its staff finds itself dealing with increasingly complex and difficult case problems. Although the total volume of cases coming to the Court's attention, with the exception of juvenile traffic offenses, has remained relatively stable, the serious problems these cases present to the Court

and its staff stretch its resources. Grant funding has provided some additional resources for work with domestic violence, truancy cases and with aftercare and intensive supervision services.

Special appreciation for the writing and production of this report is extended to the Court's research analysts, Carissa Pappas and Katherine Williams, and to volunteer Jim Jenkins.

The Court and its services continue to grow and change as staff face the future. Staff have been projecting its space and staffing needs to meet growth in the county. Its effectiveness is in great measure a credit to the quality of the dedicated judges, clerks, and service staff who must balance the need to protect the community with the need to provide for the protection and well-being of the youths and families who come within its jurisdiction.



JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT FY 1999 STAFF

JUDGES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3367

David S. Schell, *Chief Judge*

Gayl B. Carr, *Judge*

Jane P. Delbridge, *Judge*

Gaylord L. Finch, *Judge*

Teena D. Grodner, *Judge*

Charles J. Maxfield, *Judge*

Michael J. Valentine, *Judge*

Jan Remick, *Secretary*

CLERK'S OFFICE

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3010

Barbara J. Daymude, *Clerk of Court*

Deputy Clerks:

Stephanie Adams (*r 5/98*)

Blanche F. Bailey

Patricia Berry

Anne Bowman (*r 12/98*)

Stephanie Chang (*s 4/99*)

Sharon Childs

April Colon

Shannon Conroy

Ann Day

Christine Dumphy

Sue Finch

Jennifer Flanagan

Yolanda Guyton

Mary Howard

Judith Lanham

Sharon Leasure (*s 6/99*)

Pauline Lyon

Claudia Malenich

Cecilia Miller

Andrea O'Donnell (*s 2/99*)

Shannon Pachas (*s 6/99*)

Catherine Payne (*r 3/99*)

Rhonda Ponzelli

Kimberly Reavy (*r 3/99*)

Janice Remick

Helen Rindal (*s 7/98*)

Vivian Rigney

Astrid Soletto

John Stone

Kathy Stone

Debbie Thomas

Sheila Tingen

Debbie Toland

Marilyn Weeks

Madge Weese

Mary Wimmer

Sandra Zepeda (*s 6/99*)

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COURT DIRECTOR'S OFFICE

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3343

Letha Braesch, *Management Analyst*
Tom Burger, *Technical Support Analyst (s 3/99)*
Angie Carrera, *Coordinator, Volunteer Sponsor Program*
Carol Coile, *Volunteer Coordinator*
Sheila Coffin, *Restitution Counselor*
Emeli Cox, *Secretary (s 11/98; r 5/99)*
Anika Feurtado, *Secretary (s 5/99)*
Deborah Kamins, *Restitution Counselor*
Maria Kirlin, *Secretary/VSP*
Regina Morris, *Secretary*
John William Outlaw,* *Network Telecommunications Analyst*
Carissa Pappas, *Research Assistant (s 5/99)*
Sandy Sood, Ph.D., *Training Coordinator*
Calvin Williams,* *Computer Systems Analyst*
Katherine Williams, Ph.D., *Research Analyst*

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3410

David Bartee, *Financial Analyst*
Marcella Chambers, *Public Information Clerk*
Pat Dellastatious,* *Clerical Specialist*
Dorene Griffin,* *Personnel Specialist (s 1/99)*
Adene Hill,* *Assistant Buyer*
Elizabeth Kephart,* *Office Service Manager*
Hory Outhuok, *Public Information Clerk (s 5/99)*
Catherine Randall,* *Account Clerk*
Rae Ann Stein, *Records Manager*
Mony Thaivalappil, *Records Clerk*
Praveen Thaivalappil, *Records Clerk (s 9/98)*
Ann Todd, *Account Clerk II*
Nuria Trigueros-Zepeda, *Public Information Clerk*
* *Human Services Administration assigned to Juvenile Court*

PROBATION SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3343

James S. Dedes, *Director for Probation Services*
Robert Bermingham, *Probation Counselor (MAP Program)*
Bridgette Peterson, *Probation Counselor (MAP Program)*
Steve Spero, *Probation Counselor (MAP Program)*

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NORTH COUNTY SERVICES

1850 Cameron Glen Drive, Suite 400
Reston, Virginia 22090 • 703-481-4014

Rice Lilley, *Unit Director*
Carol Benedict, *Secretary (part-time)*
Evelyn Hamilton, *Secretary (part-time)*
Linda Hall, *Secretary (r 6/98)*

Counselors:

Dorothy Bock	Ed Nies
Tracy Chiles (<i>ti 9/97</i>)	Melissa Sorenson
Bill Goodman	Mary Waller
Frank Gorey	Ailsa Ware
Lynne Koval	John Wrightson

High School Areas Served:

- | | |
|-------------|---------------|
| • Chantilly | • Marshall |
| • Herndon | • McLean |
| • Langley | • Oakton |
| • Madison | • South Lakes |

SOUTH COUNTY SERVICES

8305 Richmond Highway, Suite 200
Alexandria, VA 22309 • 703-360-1001

David Rathbun, *Unit Director*
John Chapman, *Assistant Director*
Diana Harrison, *Secretary*
Charlotte McFarland, *Secretary (r 11/97)*
Kimberlee Edmond-Williams (*s 6/98*)

Counselors:

Bradford Berce	Daniel Lanham (<i>s 10/97</i>)
Kenneth Brown	Natalie Salera
Frank Gory	Michael Smith
Tracy Guard	Lori Winter
West Johnson	

High School Areas Served:

- | | |
|------------|--------------------|
| • Edison | • Mount Vernon |
| • Hayfield | • West Potomac |
| • Lee | • West Springfield |

CENTER COUNTY SERVICES

10426 Main Street
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-383-1391

Robert A. Bermingham, *Unit Director*
Joyce White, *Clerical Specialist*
Joy O'Roark, *Secretary*
Lucinda Ross, *Secretary*

Counselors:

Lisa Alonso	Bob Smith
Frank Fonte	John Thompson
Ronald Hutchison	Ivy Tillman
Marion Mills	Gene Whitlock
Ellis Roby	Erlinda Work

High School Areas Served:

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------|
| • Annandale | • Lake Braddock |
| • Centreville | • Robinson |
| • Fairfax | • Jeb Stuart |
| • Falls Church | • W. T. Woodson |
| • Jefferson | |

SPECIAL SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-2343

James McCarron, *Unit Director (s 8/98)*
Gerald Jackson, *Parole Supervisor (s 12/98)*
Tina Beck, *Administrative Aide*
Michelle Grimsley, *Secretary*

Counselors:

Johanna Balascio-Russell,
Community Services Project Counselor
Lashawn Mobley, *Community Services Project Counselor (s 2/99)*
Fran Davison, *Parole Counselor*
Lisa Downing, *Community Services Project Counselor*
Kris Eckard, *Parole Counselor*
Martha Estell, *Psychological/Special Placements Counselor*
Stacie Houck, *Community Services Project Counselor (r 12/98)*
Jennifer Le, *Parole Counselor*
Beverly Miller, *Work Training Program Counselor*
Dennis Mondoro, *Parole Counselor (r 6/99)*
Peter Roussos, *Diagnostic Team/Special Placement Counselor*
Dwight Smith, *Parole Counselor*

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FAMILY SYSTEMS COUNSELING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-2204

Nanette M. Hoback, *L.C.S.W., Director*
Reen Lyddane, *L.P.C. LMFT, Ass. Director*
Margaret Reichardt, *Secretary*
Joann Tershot, *Secretary*

Counselors:

Lisa D. Locke (*part-time*), *L.P.C.*
Phyllis Robinson
Maritzabel Rodriguez, *L.C.S.W.*
Sheila Burmbach (*part-time*), *L.C.S.W.*
Megan McLayshlin (*volunteer*)

Substance Abuse Assessment Team:

Lynne Koval, CSAC, CAC
Radita Guilliams, CSAC
Leslie Malone, CAC

DOMESTIC RELATIONS SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-3040

Laura Harris, *Unit Director*
Jerry Rich, *Assistant Director of Intake Services*
Frank Sedei, *Assistant Director/Adult Probation Services*
Paulette Abbou, *Clerk Typist*
Kathryn Scully, *Clerk Supervisor*
Anne Phillips, *Secretary*

Counselors:

Fran Blumenkrantz, *Intake Officer*
Lisa Bell, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Linda Bozoky, *Intake Officer*
Linda Cecca, *Intake Officer*
Michael DeLoach, *Probation Counselor **
Lois Duncan, *Probation Counselor **
Celia Goldberg, *Probation Counselor **
William Montez Gray, *Intake Officer*
Maurine Houser, *Intake Officer*
Lyn Jagger, *Custody Investigator*
Tom Kitsoulis, *Adult Probation Counselor*
Pilar Leon, *Victim Service Counselor **
Rachael Navatta, *Custody Investigator (part-time)*

**DCJS grant-funded*

JUVENILE INTAKE SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road
Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703-246-2495

Dennis Fee, *Unit Director*
Theo Vaughn, *Assistant Unit Director*
Pam Williams, *Supervisory Clerk*
Julie Smith, *Intake Clerk (part-time)*
Betsey Curilla, *Intake Clerk*
Debbie Groves, *Intake Clerical Specialist*
Geraldine Lee, *Intake Clerk*
Chirag Bhavsar, *Night Intake Clerk (part-time)*
Fanny Burke, *Night Intake Clerk (part-time)*

Counselors:

Libby Burge, *Night Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Patrice Carey, *Overnight Intake Counselor*
Fran Deloatche, *Intake Counselor*
Don Devers, *Night Intake Counselor*
Vickie Goode, *Intake Counselor*
Kate Hannah, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Nancy Heacock, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
Elaine Lassiter, *Intake Counselor (part-time)*
John Miller, *Hearing Officer*
Amber Mushinske, *Intake Counselor*
Paula Palmer-King, *Overnight Intake Counselor*
Ann Stanford, *Weekend Intake Counselor*



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RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, VA 22030 • 703-246-3416

Joseph D. Fedeli, *Director for Residential Services*
Amber Perrin, *Secretary*

GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE

12720 Lee Highway • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-830-2930

Mary Brantley, *Director*
Myrna Brown-Wiant, *Assistant Director*

Counselors:

Nicolia Bagby
Ron Barr
Lauren Cassel
Ana Conrad
Michelle Harmon
Katherine Stakem
Greg White
Sandra Whitacre, *Cook*

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE

4410 Shirley Gate Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-591-0171

Rice Lilley, *Program Director*
Roxanne Tigh, *Assistant Director*
Wardlee Liberti, *Clerical Specialist*

Therapeutic Unit Counselors:

Rory Aldridge (*r 10/98*)
Lynn Baird
Kim Hughes (*r 10/98*)
Jeff Hurlich
Dorthy Kress-Bullock, (*overnight*)
Julie Mayer (*ti 10/97*)
Duane Miller
Marlon Murphy
Karen Roberts
Sue Simpson (*r 8/98*)
Stephanie Street (*s 12/98*)
Ivy Tillman
Sher Singh, *Cook*

Transitional Unit Counselors:

Tom Hastings
Aaron Hughes
Amy Sommer

Family Counselors:

Teresa Athing
Kim Scarborough-Sykes

SUPERVISED RELEASE SERVICES

4000 Chain Bridge Road • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-2200

Dorthea Madsen, *Supervisor*
Scott Warner, *Supervisor*
Tina Beck, *Secretary*
Millie Hamilton, *Secretary*

Counselors:

George Ashley
Robin Bader (*ti 7/98; to 11/98*)
Johanna Balascio-Russell
Heydi Baptista (*s 3/99*)
Mathew Copsey, Relief (*r 5/99*)
Tara Eberhart (*r 3/99*)
Kris Eckard
Leslie Gamara (*s 3/99*)
Debra Hannah (*s 2/99; r 6/99*)
Betsy Harris
John King (*ti 5/99; to 6/99*)
Marion Mills
Lashawn Mobley
Julius Reynolds
Natalie Salera
Susan Schiffer
Lisa Sibinek
Timothy Smith
Melissa Sorensen

LESS SECURE SHELTER

10650 Page Avenue • Fairfax, Virginia 22030
703-246-2900

Lucy Masterson, *Program Director*
Gwen Robinson, *Assistant Director*
LaVerne Hovley, *Secretary*

Counselors:

George Corbin (<i>to 10/97</i>)	Michael Miracle
Harry Fulwiler	Calvin Robertson (<i>r 8/97</i>)
Greg Harper	Karen Roessler
Michelle McPhatter	Alisa Ware

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JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

10650 Page Avenue • Fairfax, Virginia 22030 • 703- 246-2844

David Marsden, *Superintendent*

Madeline Arter, *Assistant Superintendent*

Dennis Fee, *Assistant Superintendent*

Stephanie Adams, *Child Care Specialist*
Raymond Anderson, *Child Care Specialist*
Jamaine Arvin, *Child Care Specialist*
Robin Bader, *Child Care Specialist (to 10/98)*
Brad Barnett, *Child Care Specialist*
Patricia Beamer, *Cook*
Sonya Bennett *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
Karen Bisset, *Policy & Training Manager*
Andrew Braden, *Child Care Specialist (s 3/99)*
Nanci Brady, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
Latoya Brooks, *Child Care Specialist (s 5/99)*
Ray Brown, *Child Care Specialist*
Charles Brown, *Child Care Specialist*
John Brown, *Ass't. Operations Manager*
Theresa Brown, *Child Care Specialist*
Gabriel Caldera, *Account Clerk*
Nina Chillari, *Child Care Specialist (r 6/99)*
Denise Clark, *Child Care Specialist*
Timothy Clark, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
George Corbin, *Shift Administrator*
Andrea Curry, *Food Service Supervisor*
Macy Dennis, *Child Care Specialist*
Joe Diseati, *Child Services Coordinator*
William Dunn, *Child Care Specialist (r 4/99)*
Chad Earhart, *Child Care Specialist (s 11/98)*
Victor Escobar, *Child Care Specialist*
Timothy Ferrell, *Operations Manager*
Carl Fogle, *Shift Administrator*
Emily Franko, *Child Care Specialist*
Sam Gaddy, *Child Care Specialist (r 3/99)*
Bruce Garnes, *Child Care Specialist (r 7/98)*
Freddie Gaskins, *Child Care Specialist*
Mike Gerber, *Child Care Specialist*
Jamie Gestrich, *Ass't. Operations Manager*
Sanchez Glover, *Child Care Specialist*
John Gore, *Child Care Specialist (s 11/98)*
David Grabauskas, *Operations Manager*
Ronald Graham, *Child Care Specialist (s 8/97)*
David Groce, *Child Care Specialist*
Erik Grow, *Child Care Specialist (r 3/99)*
Aaron Hamlett, *Child Care Specialist*
Chris Hardmon, *Child Care Specialist*
Michaela Harmon, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
Pam Harney, *Operations Manager*
James Harrison, *Shift Administrator*

Howard Harvey, *Child Care Specialist*
Chris Helmick, *Child Care Specialist*
Kevin Herman, *Child Care Specialist*
Yvonne Hines, *Cook (s 6/99)*
Mike Holder, *Building Supervisor*
Steven Holmes, *Child Care Specialist (r 11/98)*
Jason Houtz, *Ass't. Operations Manager*
Bobby Huntley, *Ass't. Operations Manager*
Motisola Inge, *Child Care Specialist*
Craig James, *Child Care Specialist*
Jim Jindra, *Child Care Specialist*
Brian Jones, *Child Care Specialist (s 3/99)*
Donald Jones, *Child Care Specialist*
Mark Jones, *Child Care Specialist*
Robert Joumas, *Child Care Specialist*
Ruffin Joyner, *Ass't. Operations Manager (r 1/99)*
Linda Kems, *Supervisory Clerk*
Jane Kim, *Cook (r 3/99)*
Robert Kim, *Cook*
John King, *Child Care Specialist*
Kacey Kirkland, *Child Care Specialist*
Keith Kirven, *Child Care Specialist (r 3/99)*
Timothy Korab, *Child Care Specialist*
Prince Korngay, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
Michael Lane, *Child Care Specialist*
Travis Larkins, *Maintenance Trade Helper*
Randy Lassiter, *Operations Manager*
Susan Lese, *Nurse (s 5/99)*
Gregory Lewis, *Child Care Specialist*
Tarya Lewis, *Child Care Specialist (r 1/99)*
DeDra Liddle, *Child Care Specialist*
Steve Logan, *Child Care Specialist*
Richard Manley, *Child Care Specialist (to 2/99)*
Jamila Mannie, *Child Care Specialist (to 2/99)*
Ray Matthew, *Child Care Specialist*
Greg McKnight, *Child Care Specialist*

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(*Juvenile Detention Center continued from last page*)

Thomas McLachlan, *Food Service Specialist*
 Michael McNulty, *Child Care Specialist (s 11/98)*
 George Morita, *Child Care Specialist*
 Edith Murray, *Child Care Specialist*
 Sandra Naing, *Cook (s 7/98)*
 Rana Natour, *Secretary I*
 Vincent Newby, *Child Care Specialist*
 Hally Nguyen, *Laundress*
 Paula Palmer, *Child Care Specialist*
 Ronald Pannell, *Child Care Specialist*
 Hilton Patrick, *Child Care Specialist*
 James Pawlak, *Child Care Specialist*
 Graham Perkovich, *Child Care Specialist*
 Tom Petruzzi, *Child Care Specialist*
 Wade Powell, *Child Care Specialist*
 Barbara Quach, *Cook*
 Kathleen Raidy, *Child Care Specialist*
 Bob Rankin, *Operations Manager*
 Jennifer Rathjen, *Child Care Specialist*
 Ted Reed, *Child Care Specialist (r 4/99)*
 Richard Roberts, *Child Care Specialist (s 9/97)*
 Cathleen Robertson, *Nurse*
 Joy Roby, *Child Care Specialist*
 Mitchell Ryan, *Operations Manager*
 Allieu Sanu, *Cook (s 6/99)*
 Mike Sharp, *Child Care Specialist*
 Mike Shelby, *Child Care Specialist*
 David Shreve, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
 Joao Silva, *Child Care Specialist*
 Alexander Simms, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*

Kristy Simpson, *Child Care Specialist*
 Sharon Spates-Miller, *Child Care Specialist*
 Iris Speed Batts, *Child Care Specialist*
 Dan Stanton, *Child Care Specialist (r 6/99)*
 Sonja Stephens, *Child Care Specialist (r 3/99)*
 Enio Tapia, *Child Care Specialist*
 Christina Taylor, *Child Care Specialist*
 Chavis Teal, *Child Care Specialist (to 12/98)*
 Henley Thomas, *Child Care Specialist*
 Matt Thompson, *Child Care Specialist*
 Moe Thu, *Child Cook (s 8/98)*
 Katharine Traeger, *Child Care Specialist (r 6/99)*
 Wyatt Trumbo, *Child Care Specialist*
 Reginald Tucker, *Child Care Specialist*
 Dave Victor, *Child Care Specialist (r 5/99)*
 Deron Vinson, *Child Care Specialist*
 Lisa Washington-Mora, *Nurse (r 3/99)*
 Bill Whildin, *Post-D Coordinator*
 Leo White, *Child Care Specialist (s 3/99)*
 Sheman White, *Child Care Specialist*
 Mike Wiener, *Ass't. Operations Manager*
 Larry Wiley, *Ass't. Operations Manager*
 Anthony Williams, *Child Care Specialist (s 4/99)*
 Julius Williams, *Child Care Specialist*
 Rodney Williams, *Child Care Specialist*
 William Willis, *Child Care Specialist*
 Mark Wilson, *Child Care Specialist*
 Ricky Wilson, *Child Care Specialist (s 6/99)*
 Elizabeth Wood, *Child Care Specialist*

JUVENILE COURT CITIZENS ADVISORY COUNCIL MEMBERS

Janet Muldoon, *Braddock District, Chair*

Hunter Mill District
 Robert Hill (1/97 - 4/99)
 Rev. David Wright (s 4/99)

Mt. Vernon District
 Jean Jensen

Providence District
 Elinor Light
 Leslie Persily (s 3/99)

City of Fairfax
 George Ashley
 John J. Harold

Lee District
 Jeffrey Dion, *Vice Chair*

Springfield District
 Judith Isom

Dranesville District
 David Karmol (2/92 - 1/98)
 Deborah D. Piland (s 7/98)

Mason District
 Thomas Horton

Sully District
 Joel R. Schranck

At-Large
 Ann Calhoun

Court Appointee
 Mary Guice
 Rodney Leffler

Honorary
 Helen Hester

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I. GENERAL OVERVIEW

The Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court is responsible for adjudicating juvenile matters, offenses committed by adults against juveniles, and family matters except divorce. The Court offers comprehensive services for delinquent youngsters under the legal age of 18 who live in Fairfax County, the City of Fairfax, and the towns of Herndon, Vienna, and Clifton. In addition, the Court provides services to adults in these jurisdictions who are experiencing domestic and/or familial difficulties that are amenable to unofficial arbitration, counseling, or legal intervention. The Court also provides services required in adult criminal complaints for offenses committed against juveniles unrelated to them.

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prior to 1956, all juvenile and domestic relations cases were heard by a County Court judge and all probation and investigation functions were handled by the County's Department of Public Welfare. In 1956, the County Board of Supervisors established a separate probation office for the Court with a Chief Probation Officer, three probation officers and two clerical staff. Court was in session one day a week with the Judge of the County Court presiding.

In 1962, the Court expanded hearings to three days a week, with each County Court judge sitting for one day. In 1965, the first full-time Juvenile Court Judge was appointed and Court met daily. By FY 1980, five full-time Judges were hearing cases. In FY 1993, a sixth judge was approved by the State, and in FY 1994, a seventh judge was approved.

The development of special programs to augment traditional probation services has been particularly important in the Court's development. Many of these innovations were made possible by the availability of federal grant funds and have subsequently been funded by the county. Specialized programs include the Informal Hearing Officer Program, the Work Training Program, the Community Services Project, Maximize Attendance Program, Family Counseling, the Diagnostic Team,

Supervised Release Services, the Less Secure Shelter, the Juvenile Detention Center, five different alternative schools, the Volunteer Learning Program, two Probation Houses, the School Probation Officer Program, and Traffic School.

ORGANIZATIONAL BACKGROUND

Due to space limitations in the Courthouse and a desire to provide more readily accessible services to the community, the Court decentralized its services throughout the county. A branch office opened in the northern part of the county in the spring of 1973 to provide intake, investigation, and probation functions. A second branch office with the same responsibilities was opened in the southern part of the county in late 1973. At the same time, Center County services were divided into two units. All probation and investigation services were organized into one unit while intake and support services were combined into another unit. An additional unit, Special Services, was established in the summer of 1973 to operate established programs such as group homes, family counseling, the work training program, probation houses and volunteer services.

The increase in complaints, approved fiscal plans, expenditures, revenues, and staffing levels for the past 7 years are shown in Figure 1. Figure 2 shows the trends in population levels and selected activity counts over the past 20 years. The significant increase in juvenile complaints in FY 1974 was largely a result of a change in the Code of Virginia which required the hearing of all traffic cases in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court beginning in September, 1973, rather than splitting the cases between the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court and the General District Court. Some of the increase shown in FY 1977 may be attributable to the implementation of an automated information system, which resulted in more accurate counting procedures. Figure 3 shows the increase in daily court transactions from FY 1978 to FY 1999. During this period, daily court transactions have increased from an average of 94.1 per day in FY 1978 to an average of 236.5 per day in FY 1999.

FIGURE 1

COMPLAINTS, BUDGET AND PERSONNEL
FAIRFAX COUNTY JUVENILE AND
DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT
FY 1996-FY 1999

	FY96		FY97		FY98		FY99	
	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%	NO.	%
COMPLAINTS	33,201	4.2	29,449	11.3	29,750	1.0	31,847	6.6
Juvenile	24,148	2.8	21,535	10.8	20,831	3.3	22,304	6.6
Adult	9,053	8.2	7,914	12.6	8,919	12.7	9,543	6.5
APPROVED FISCAL PLAN	\$10,211,853	7.2	\$10,974,777	7.5	\$13,007,418	18.5	\$13,423,699	3.2
ACTUAL EXPENDITURES	\$10,051,990	4.1	\$10,532,845	4.8	\$12,416,674	17.9	\$13,547,657	9.1
Personal Services	8,186,110	.3	8,655,811	5.7	10,079,030	16.4	11,341,309	12.5
Operating Expenses	1,710,085	16.0	1,719,756	0.6	2,217,707	29.0	2,093,157	-5.6
Capital Equipment	155,795	644.9	157,278	1.0	119,937	-23.7	113,191	-5.6
ACTUAL REVENUE	\$422,144	6.6	\$5,272,902	54.1	\$4,975,705	-5.6	\$6,729,895	35.3
Federal – USDA	105,603	-10.4	108,311	2.6	112,383	3.8	129,733	5.4
State – DJJ Reimbursement	1,222,603	17.6	1,265,472	3.5	1,323,896	4.6	1,365,221	3.1
State – Residential	1,598,532	0.0	3,389,667	112.0	3,064,555	-9.6	4,763,232	55.4
Fairfax City Contract	247,591	0.0	234,150	-5.4	210,542	-10.1	189,259	-10.1
Local fines/Penalties	137,476	12.0	150,735	9.6	146,009	-3.1	145,228	-0.5
Agency – User Fees	110,339	33.0	124,567	12.9	118,320	-5.0	137,222	16.0
STAFFING LEVELS (staff year equivalents)	232.5	14.8	310.5	33.5	312.5	.6	331.0	5.9
State Positions – Judges	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0	7.0	0.0
State Positions – Clerk Staff	1.0	-96.2	26.0	2500.0	26.0	0.0	35.0	34.6
LOCAL CSU POSITIONS	224.5	32.4	277.5	23.6	279.5	0.7	289.0	3.4
Professional Staff	168.5	-.5	249.5	48.0	245	-1.8	250.0	2.0
Support Staff	72.5	0.0	77.0	9.0	83.0	5.1	45.0	-45.8
GRANTS								
Grant Positions	2	0.0	2	0.0	3	.5	6	1.0
Total of Grant Awards	\$142,814	—	\$128,840	-9.8	\$166,690	29.4	\$254,286	52.6

FIGURE 2

STATISTICAL TRENDS FY 1978-FY 1999

FISCAL YEAR	TOTAL COUNTY POPULATION (a)	COUNTY JUVENILE POPULATION (b)	DELINQUENCY AND CHINS COMPLAINTS (c)	JUVENILE COMPLAINTS PER JUVENILE POPULATION	DRIVERS LICENSES ISSUED	ADULT COMPLAINTS (e)	ADULT COMPLAINTS PER TOTAL POPULATION
1978	591,800	86,280	6,326	.073	13,653	2,556	.004
1979	605,800	85,130	6,179	.073	11,984*	2,724	.004
1980	614,800	83,620	5,839	.070	11,902	3,036	.005
1981	632,800	85,240	6,152	.072	13,665	3,215	.005
1982	641,300	83,300	5,589	.067	10,822	3,620	.006
1983	651,000	82,100	5,260	.064	11,387	3,731	.006
1984	660,500	81,100	5,227	.064	9,319	3,764	.006
1985	689,100	80,970	5,207	.064	9,401	4,675	.007
1986	699,900	81,830	5,800	.071	12,000	4,330	.006
1987	715,900	81,452	5,333	.066	13,691	4,260	.006
1988	739,200	78,882	5,805	.074	14,019	4,776	.006
1989	785,000	78,351	5,903	.075	10,668	4,573	.006
1990	832,346	77,580	6,010	.077	12,256	4,633	.006
1991	843,995	74,902	6,714	.090	10,825	5,262	.006
1992	862,700	78,754	7,569	.096	11,251	5,617	.007
1993	871,500	79,818	7,423	.093	10,040	6,490	.007
1994	885,900	81,298	8,209	.100	10,172	6,391	.007
1995	899,500	81,512	7,647	.094	11,069	6,643	.007
1996	911,700	82,764	8,254	.100	10,728	7,126	.007
1997	933,700	84,038	8,497	.101	9,391	5,425	.006
1998	948,800	87,249	7,567	.087	9,068	6,399	.007
1999	980,300	88,956	6,442	.072	—	7,052	.007

a. Includes Fairfax City. Source: Fairfax County Office of Research Statistics.

b. September public school memberships, grades 5-12, including special education.

c. Juvenile complaints excluding traffic, custody, rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.

d. As of June 30, 1986 responsibility for support enforcement was transferred to the Division of Child Support Enforcement, a state agency. Support collection figures for Fairfax County will no longer be reflected in this report.

e. Adult complaints excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing intake counselor.

Another major change in the Court's organization resulted from the Court Reorganization Act of 1973. As of July 1974, all judges and those clerical personnel who performed jobs directly related to judicial rather than probation functions became state employees and the responsibility of the Executive Secretary of the Supreme Court. A separate Clerk of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court was appointed in the fall of 1974, and all state clerks became responsible to her. In FY 1980, the Chief Judge decided that the court recorders

would also become state employees, effective July 1, 1980. That portion of the Court staff composed of county employees also underwent reorganization in FY 1980, with the establishment of three divisions: Counseling Services, Residential Services, and Administrative Services. The position of Deputy Director of Court Services was created to head the Counseling Services Division. Domestic Relations Services was formed, consolidating adult probation, custody investigations, and support enforcement. Figure 4 shows the FY 1999 organization of the Court.

FIGURE 3

DOCKETED COURT TRANSACTIONS FY 1978-FY 1999

Fiscal Year	Court Days	Non-Traffic Transactions	Daily Average	Traffic Transactions	Daily Average	Total Transactions	Daily Average
1978	251	13,175	52.5	10,441	41.6	23,616	94.1
1979	245	16,159	66.0	9,976	40.7	26,135	106.7
1980	245	15,355	62.7	10,020	40.9	25,375	103.6
1981	238	17,105	71.9	10,210	42.9	27,315	114.8
1982	239	17,429	72.9	11,247	47.1	28,676	120.0
1983	243	22,377	92.1	9,591	39.5	31,968	131.6
1984	235	23,059	98.1	8,718	37.1	31,777	135.2
1985	235	24,609	104.7	9,460	40.3	34,069	145.0
1986	240	25,801	107.5	10,338	43.1	36,139	150.6
1987	239	24,172	101.1	13,205	55.3	37,377	156.4
1988	240	24,619	102.6	13,907	57.9	38,526	160.5
1989	239	25,205	105.5	13,705	57.3	38,910	162.8
1990	240	26,004	108.4	11,307	47.1	37,311	155.5
1991	248	28,539	115.1	11,151	45.0	39,690	160.0
1992	246	32,567	132.4	10,656	43.3	43,223	175.7
1993	229	35,953	145.0	8,852	35.7	44,805	180.7
1994	245	38,573	157.4	8,394	34.3	46,967	191.7
1995	247	43,251	175.1	8,888	36.0	52,139	211.1
1996	244	39,116	160.3	8,141	33.4	47,257	193.7
1997	245	41,813	170.7	8,663	35.4	50,476	206.0
1998	247	45,974	186.1	8,360	33.8	54,334	220.0
1999	246	49,838	202.6	8,347	33.9	58,185	236.5

Note: The State Supreme Court Uniform Docketing System was begun in 1976 and hearings began to be counted uniformly throughout Virginia. Each complaint heard is counted as one hearing. Therefore, if five complaints are heard at one time, the Uniform Docketing System counts them as five hearings.

An automated information system, JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording Evaluation System), was implemented in June 1976. This system provides on-line computer capabilities both in the courthouse and in branch offices for all case processing. It also generates management reports. In FY 1996, the Court began the process of integrating the State Supreme Court's Case Management System (CMS) with JUVARE.

On July 1, 1977, significant revisions to the Virginia Juvenile Code took effect. Among other things, these revisions provided distinct rules and procedures at all stages of the court process for dealing with CHINS (Children in Need of Services, previously called status offenders), delinquents, neglected and abused children, and children whose custody requires determination.

In 1975, the Court opened its first residential facility to implement a shift toward community corrections. The Girls Probation House, which offers a structured program of school, rehabilitative treatment, and recreation as an alternative to state commitment began operating in October 1975. In FY 1980, the Virginia Department of

Corrections and the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors approved funds for a corresponding facility for boys, the Boys Probation House. A structure was purchased in October 1980, and after redesign and renovation, the facility opened in April 1982.

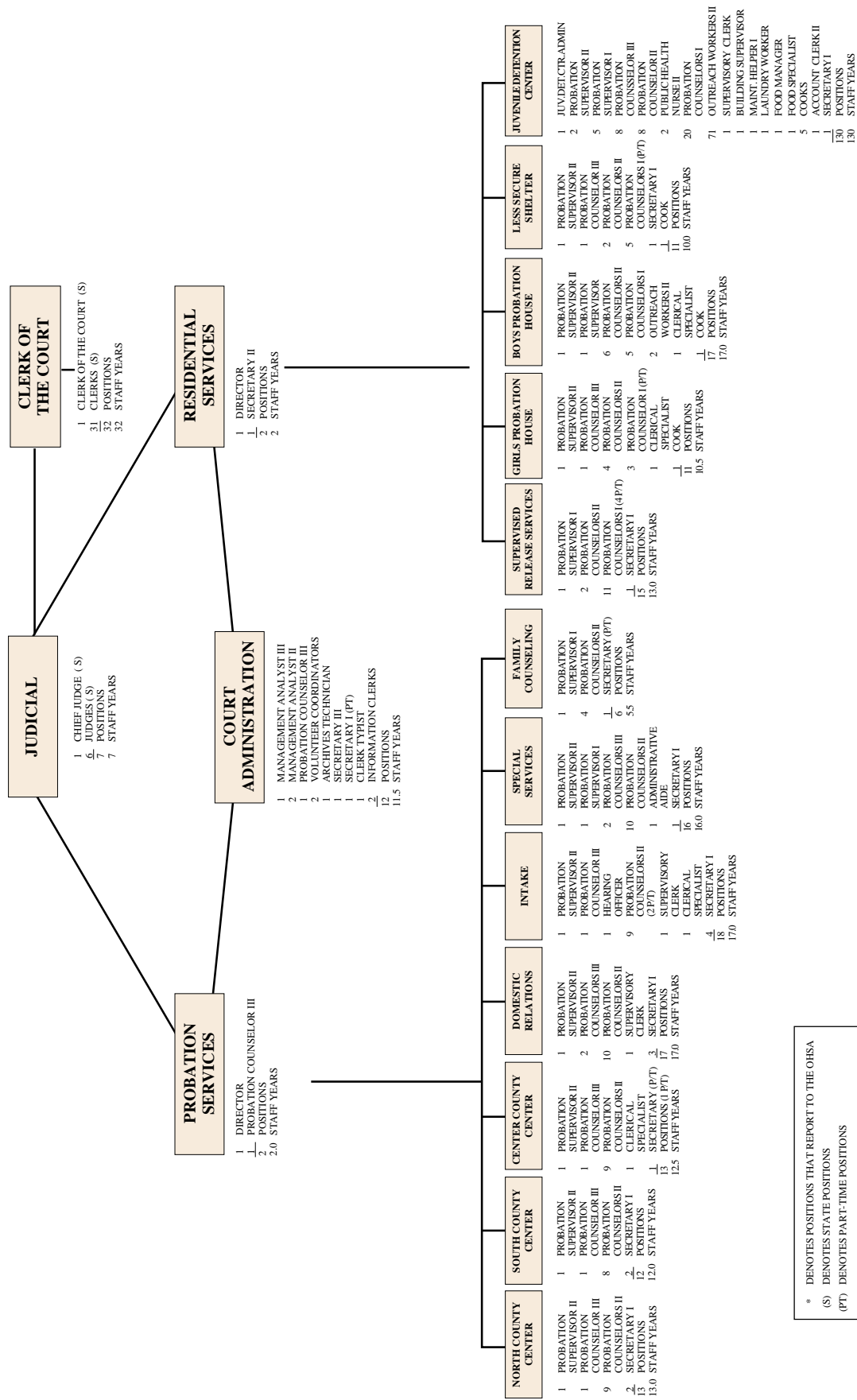
The Court instituted an Outreach Detention program in 1978, providing intensive in-house supervision to children who might otherwise require pre-dispositional holding.

A 5-year Department of Criminal Justice Services grant enabled the establishment of the Detention Release and Services Program (DRS) which was taken over by the Court when grant funding ended. DRS and Outreach Detention were merged into Supervised Release Services in FY 1997.

In January 1980, the Less Secure Shelter opened as a holding facility for CHINS offenders who, according to the revised Virginia Code, cannot be kept in a secure facility longer than one court day. When the grant funding for this facility terminated on October 31, 1980, with the county assuming its costs, it marked the first time in

FIGURE 4

FY 1999 JUVENILE AND DOMESTIC RELATIONS DISTRICT COURT



over a decade that the Court was not receiving grant funding for any of its programs or placements. In April 1982, the Less Secure Shelter moved into a separate wing of the new Juvenile Detention Center, where it could also house delinquent offenders not requiring secure detention.

The Juvenile Detention Center opened as a 33-bed facility in October 1982. The JDC space expanded to 44 beds in April 1991, and 55 beds in October 1992. Construction began in FY1996 to expand to 121 beds and was completed in June 1998. The recent expansion has allowed for the development of two 11-bed sentencing units in the detention center.

In the late 1980's a major staff and county effort was expended toward renovating the county courthouse for Juvenile Court use. The entire interior of the courthouse was renovated to accommodate Court and Court service staff who had been located in a number of rented buildings in Fairfax City. The building was renovated in two phases: the first phase was completed in the summer of 1989, and the second phase was completed in August 1991.

Due to the increasing number and complexity of domestic relations cases, a separate Domestic Relations Unit was established in 1986 to provide all domestic relations services from intake to probation supervision. Staffing for this became available when the state's Division of Child Support Enforcement assumed responsibility for support collections, formerly the responsibility of this unit.

On July 1, 1989 revisions in the Virginia Code made significant changes in the handling of CHINS complaints (truancy and runaway) by the Court. Adjudicated CHINS cases are reviewed by an Inter-disciplinary Team to evaluate the child's service needs before final disposition, and complainants bringing CHINS charges must now demonstrate to the intake officer that they have exhausted available community resources before the complaint will be forwarded to the Court.

The trend in Court and probation services clearly has been to provide a graduated sanctions continuum that delivers a range of correctional programs to its offender population. It is anticipated that this trend will continue, with the Court significantly focusing in the coming years on research to help determine which services are most appropriate for specific offenders.



II. AGENCY MISSION

It is important for any organization to have in place a stated mission to serve as a guide for itself and to enable it to develop performance objectives. Figure 5 displays the mission statements adopted for the Court as a whole, its two major sub-missions, and functional responsibility of each division of the Court Services.

FIGURE 5

AGENCY, SUB-AGENCY, AND DIVISION MISSION STATEMENT

AGENCY MISSION:

The mission of the Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court is to provide efficient, effective and equitable judicial and court service programs which promote positive behavioral change for those children and adults who come within the Court's authority, to act in conformance with orders of the Court, the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw, and Department of Juvenile Justice's Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of the client, his/her family, and the protection of the community.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION MISSION:

To provide efficient and effective judicial services for those children and adults who come within the Court's authority to act, in conformance with the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw, State Supreme Court policies, and the protection and well-being of the community.

COURT SERVICE MISSION:

To provide efficient and effective Court Service Programs for those children and adults who come to the attention of, or are referred to the unit, in conformance with orders of the Court, the provisions of law as contained in the Code of Virginia of 1950 as amended, caselaw and Department of Juvenile Justice's Minimum Standards, consistent with the well-being of clients, their families and the protection of the community.

- **ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION SUB-MISSION:**

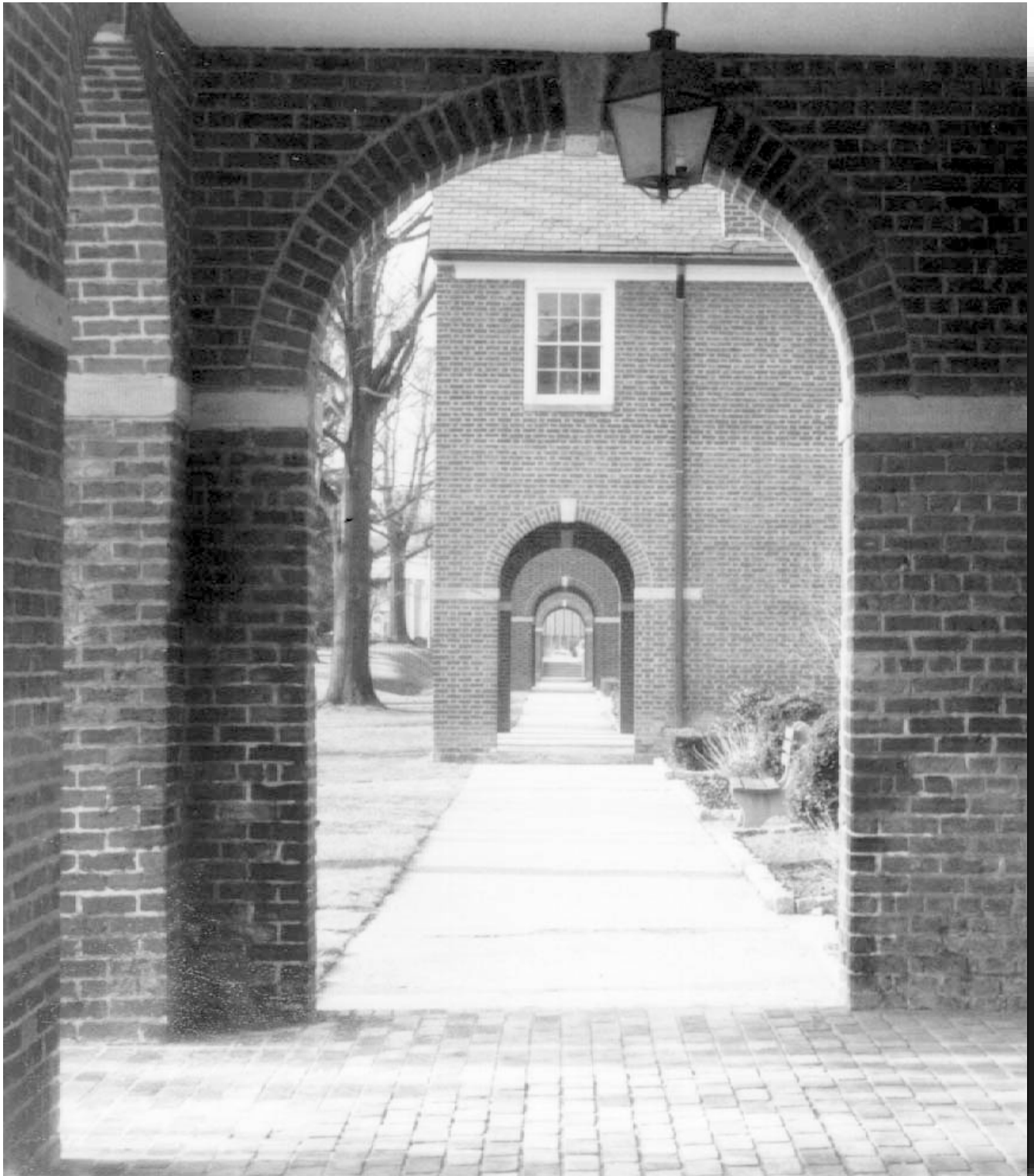
To receive, process, complete and evaluate all fiscal, financial, budgetary, personnel and data management activity as required for the efficient operation of Court services.

- **PROBATION SERVICES DIVISION SUB-MISSION:**

To provide to children, adults and families in the Fairfax County community, social, rehabilitative and correctional programs and services that meet Department of Juvenile Justice's Standards and statutory and judicial requirements.

- **RESIDENTIAL SERVICES DIVISION SUB-MISSION:**

To provide efficient, effective, accredited residential care programs and services to those youths and their parents who come within the Court's authority to act and who require such services.



III. JUVENILE CASE PROCESSING

Juvenile cases that progress through the entire juvenile system undergo the following sequence of processing stages, as represented schematically in the simplified case flow given in Figure 6: intake, adjudication, social investigation, disposition, court supervision, commitment, and after-care supervision. Cases do not necessarily go through all stages.

FIGURE 6

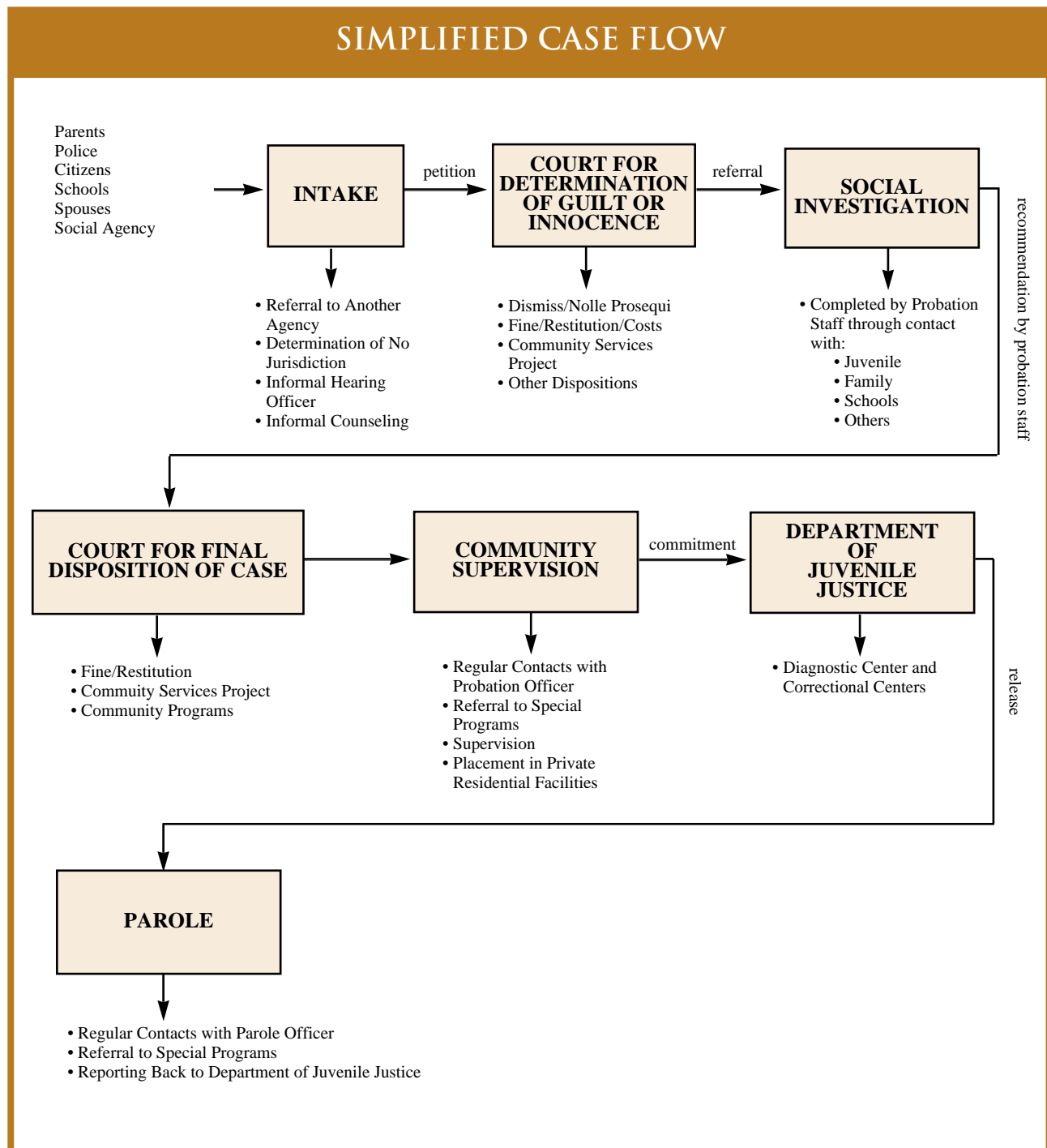


Figure 7 shows the average time required to process juvenile non-traffic complaints through these sequential stages.

FIGURE 7

**AVERAGE PROCESSING TIME (CALENDAR DAYS)
FOR JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS
FY 1997-FY 1999**

PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Alleged offense to intake (delinquency complaints only)	Complaints that specify date of alleged offense	27.2	32.2	38.6
Assignment of social investigation to completion of report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	49.3	49.4	46.4
Start to end of supervision	Cases assigned for supervision	302	326.2	334.5



David S. Schell, Chief Judge addresses the Court's Annual Day of Training, December 18, 1998.

INTAKE

Juveniles thought to have committed offenses which are under the purview of the Juvenile Court are brought into the judicial system either by a police officer witnessing or responding to an alleged criminal offense, or by citizens, families, or other agencies.

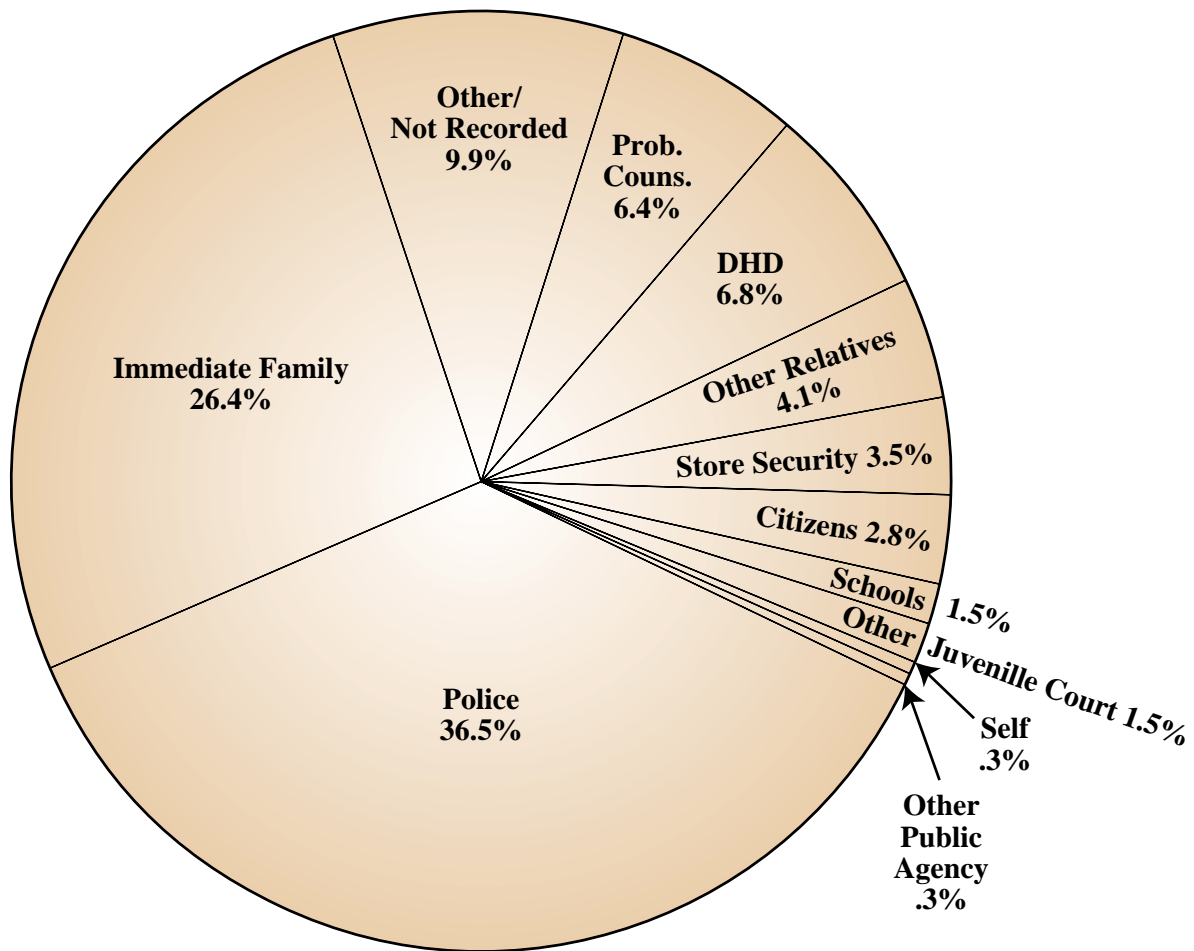
When the police are called to the scene of an offense alleged to have been committed by a juvenile, the police officer verifies that an offense has occurred and completes an investigative report. If the suspected violator has been apprehended during Court hours, the police officer may bring the juvenile to the Intake section at either the

courthouse, the North or South County Services offices, or the Falls Church office. If the police do not wish to detain the juvenile, they may send the child home and come to Intake to file a petition. A parent or other adult bringing a complaint against a juvenile also files the complaint at one of these offices.

Figure 8 shows the sources of juvenile non-traffic complaints in FY 1998. The data for FY 1999 was unavailable due to data system changes. The trends in sources and complaints for the past five years are given in Figure 9.

FIGURE 8

SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FY 1998



Although they accounted for 36.5% of the juvenile non-traffic complaints during FY 1998, the police were responsible for 96.7% of all complaints alleging drug offenses, 60.6% of all complaints alleging crimes against persons, 73.6% of all complaints alleging property offenses, and 92.3% of all complaints alleging crimes against the public peace. Immediate family members brought 31.1% of all complaints that alleged status or

CHINS offenses (offenses involving behavior that would not be considered criminal if committed by adults), and 51.3% of all complaints involving custody issues. Ninety-six percent of all alcohol complaints were brought by the police. Of the complaints brought by private citizens, 42.2% alleged offenses against persons and 13.7% alleged offenses against property.

FIGURE 9

SOURCES OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINTS, FISCAL YEARS 1993-1998

SOURCE	FY 1993 %	FY1994 %	FY 1995 %	FY 1996 %	FY 1997 %	FY 1998 %	FY 1999*
Police	21.7	24.8	26.0	27.7	32.5	36.5	
Immediate Family	26.5	27.8	25.0	25.6	24.6	26.4	
DHD	4.8	4.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	6.8	
Probation Counselors	5.9	6.7	7.1	7.0	6.7	6.4	
Private Business/Store Security	4.1	4.6	4.1	3.5	4.3	3.5	
Citizens	2.8	2.3	2.8	2.6	2.8	2.8	
Other Relative	5.0	4.0	4.1	3.8	3.4	4.1	
School	3.0	2.5	2.2	1.5	1.9	1.5	
Other Juvenile Court	1.2	1.5	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.5	
Other Public Agency	1.1	1.0	.7	.3	.5	.3	
Self	2.3	2.0	1.6	1.3	.1	.3	
Other/Not Recorded	21.6	18.4	19.3	19.7	15.9	9.9	
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	

* The data for FY 1999 was unavailable due to changes in the court's data system.

After a complaint has been filed with an intake clerk, each complainant is interviewed by an intake counselor. Intake counselors review cases to determine whether the Court has jurisdiction and the charge meets Virginia Code requirements for the offense. According to the revised Code, Intake may not refuse petitions that allege:

- (a) controversy over a child's custody, visitation or support;
- (b) a violation of the support laws;
- (c) the right of either a child or his parents to treatment or services required by law; or

- (d) the commission of an offense which, if committed by an adult, would be a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

According to the law, however, Intake does have the discretion to refuse other complaints. Complainants whose petitions have been refused may appeal to a magistrate who may issue a warrant for the child if probable cause is found in the commission of a felony or Class 1 misdemeanor.

The FY 1999 complaints received against juveniles by race and sex are given in Figure 10.

FIGURE 10

JUVENILE COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX, FY 1999

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL		WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
Property Offenses						CHINS Offenses					
Petit Larceny	244	135	257	141	777	Buy Tobacco	399	99	129	24	651
Vandalism	290	47	110	25	472	Runaway	43	95	56	90	284
Grand Larceny	163	50	115	36	364	Behavior, Conduct, and Condition	51	51	37	42	181
Trespassing	126	26	122	14	288	Truancy	68	43	28	40	179
Breaking and Entering	145	20	99	12	276	Disturbing Schools	15	9	17	9	50
Auto Larceny	59	28	94	15	196	Subtotal	576	297	267	205	1,345
Fraud	41	22	54	20	137	% of Total CHINS Complaints	42.8%	22.1%	19.9%	15.2%	100.0%
Forgery	16	17	13	16	62	Custody					
Stolen Property	24	2	28	3	57	Custody	628	613	1,112	1,081	3,434
Arson	26	1	21	1	49	Visitation	502	438	755	760	2,455
Subtotal	1,134	348	913	283	2,678	Foster Care	125	166	274	236	801
% of Total Property Offenses	42.3%	13.0%	34.1%	10.6%	100%	Abuse and Neglect	83	94	140	153	470
Offenses Against Persons						Other	35	35	51	59	180
Assault	254	96	207	100	657	Subtotal	1,373	1,346	2,332	2,289	7,340
Sex Offense	51	0	60	1	112	% of Total Custody Complaints	18.7%	18.3%	31.8%	31.2%	100.0%
Aggravated Assault	25	5	54	8	92	Traffic Complaints					
Robbery	18	0	58	3	79	Traffic Complaints	1,257	503	2,454	1,192	5,406
Forcible Rape	0	1	3	0	4	% of Total Traffic Complaints	23.3%	9.3%	45.4%	22.0%	100.0%
Murder	0	0	1	0	1	Other					
Subtotal	348	102	383	112	945	Motions	243	154	214	141	752
% of Total Persons Offenses	36.8%	10.8%	40.5%	11.9%	100.0%	Probation or Parole Violation	263	117	247	74	701
Offenses Against the Public						Rule, Capias	166	62	197	88	513
Weapons Offense	176	4	106	6	292	Intake Counselor seen for information	86	61	53	50	250
Disorderly Conduct	41	10	51	14	116	Requests for Courtesy Investigations or Supervisions	53	24	80	29	186
Curse and Abuse	20	4	11	3	38	Other	242	113	217	142	714
False Alarms	15	4	4	5	28	Subtotal	1,053	531	1,008	524	3,116
Other	31	2	8	2	43	% of Total Other	33.8%	17.0%	32.3%	16.8%	100.0%
Subtotal	283	24	180	30	517	TOTAL COMPLAINTS					
% of Total Public Offenses	54.7%	4.6%	34.8%	5.8%	100.0%	TOTAL COMPLAINTS	6,554	3,292	7,793	4,665	22,304
Drug and Alcohol Offenses						% of Total Complaints	29.4%	14.8%	34.9%	20.9%	100.0%
Purchase Alcohol	174	73	96	15	358						
Marijuana Possession	202	31	66	6	305						
Drunk in Public	85	16	44	8	153						
Drug Distribution	34	9	24	0	67						
Distributing at School	6	1	9	1	17						
Other Drug	17	7	8	0	32						
Other Alcohol	12	4	9	0	25						
Subtotal	530	141	256	30	957						
% of Total Drug and Alcohol Offenses	55.4%	14.7%	26.8%	3.1%	100.0%						

WM White Males
WF White Females
NWM Non-White Males
NWF Non-White Females

Figure 11 gives the distribution of general complaint categories by age and sex for FY 1999. As it is possible for a single juvenile to be the subject of several different complaints, the number of complaints reported differs

from the number of alleged offenders. In FY 1999, 9,272 different juveniles had at least one non-traffic complaint. The average number of complaints per alleged offender in FY 1999 was 1.8 percent.

FIGURE 11

TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT BY SEX AND AGE, FY 1999

Offense Type	MALE							FEMALE						
	Less Than						Over	Less Than						Over
	13	13	14	15	16	17	17	13	13	14	15	16	17	17
Offense Against Property	59	115	253	325	387	497	401	22	34	74	116	141	147	93
Offense Against Persons	31	69	101	106	145	173	99	8	12	28	42	46	53	18
Offense Against the Public and Morality	17	24	57	93	78	126	68	2	3	9	13	6	11	10
CHINS	16	13	62	115	229	263	136	12	26	45	100	160	128	28
Drug and Liquor	5	3	20	74	146	280	250	2	0	9	17	28	65	47
Custody	2,683	143	130	137	145	120	61	2,562	143	160	150	189	139	72
Other	307	48	96	196	345	452	485	266	51	83	100	179	180	134
Sub Total	3,118	415	719	1,046	1,475	1,911	1,500	2,874	269	408	538	749	723	402
Sub Total by Sex	Males: 10,184 (63.1%)							Females: 5,963 (36.9%)						
GRAND TOTAL	16,147													

Figure 12 shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by race and sex since FY 1994. Overall, during this period, the percentage of complaints brought

against white males decreased while complaints against non-white males and females have increased slightly. Percentages of white females have declined.

FIGURE 12

JUVENILE COMPLAINT* RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC FY 1994-FY 1999

	FY1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
White Male	44.2%	42.4%	41.5%	31.6%	30.2%	29.4%
White Female	22.2%	22.6%	21.0%	14.6%	14.2%	14.8%
Non-White Male	21.2%	22.7%	23.6%	35.6%	35.8%	34.9%
Non-White Female	12.4%	12.3%	13.9%	18.2%	19.7%	20.9%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
n	20,253	22,143	22,905	20,486	20,831	22,304

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

FIGURE 13

JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC COMPLAINT* RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND FY 1994-FY 1999

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
White Male	36.8%	35.7%	35.9%	34.5%	33.3%	31.3%
White Female	18.8%	20.1%	18.2%	16.5%	16.0%	16.5%
Non-White Male	27.4%	28.1%	28.2%	32.1%	32.1%	31.6%
Non-White Female	17.0%	16.1%	17.7%	16.9%	18.6%	20.6%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
n	13,215	15,169	16,358	15,065	16,239	16,898

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

Figure 13 shows the changing distribution of juvenile complaints, excluding traffic complaints, by race and sex since FY 1994.

Figure 14 shows the change in juvenile complaints, both traffic and non-traffic, from FY, 1994 thru FY 1999.

FIGURE 14

JUVENILE COMPLAINTS, TRAFFIC AND NON-TRAFFIC FY 1994-FY 1999

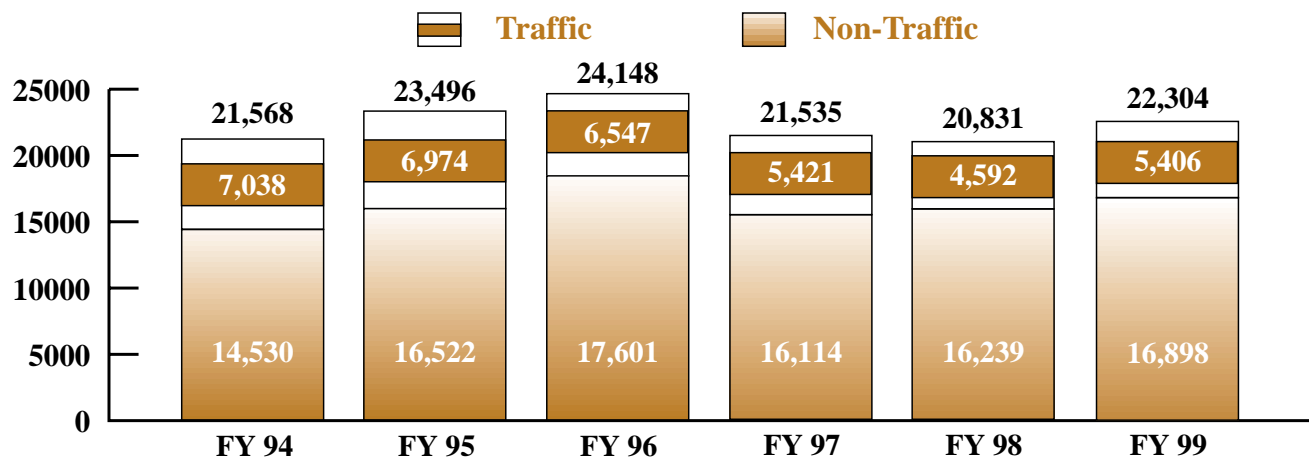


FIGURE 15

TRENDS IN TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS FY 1994-FY 1999

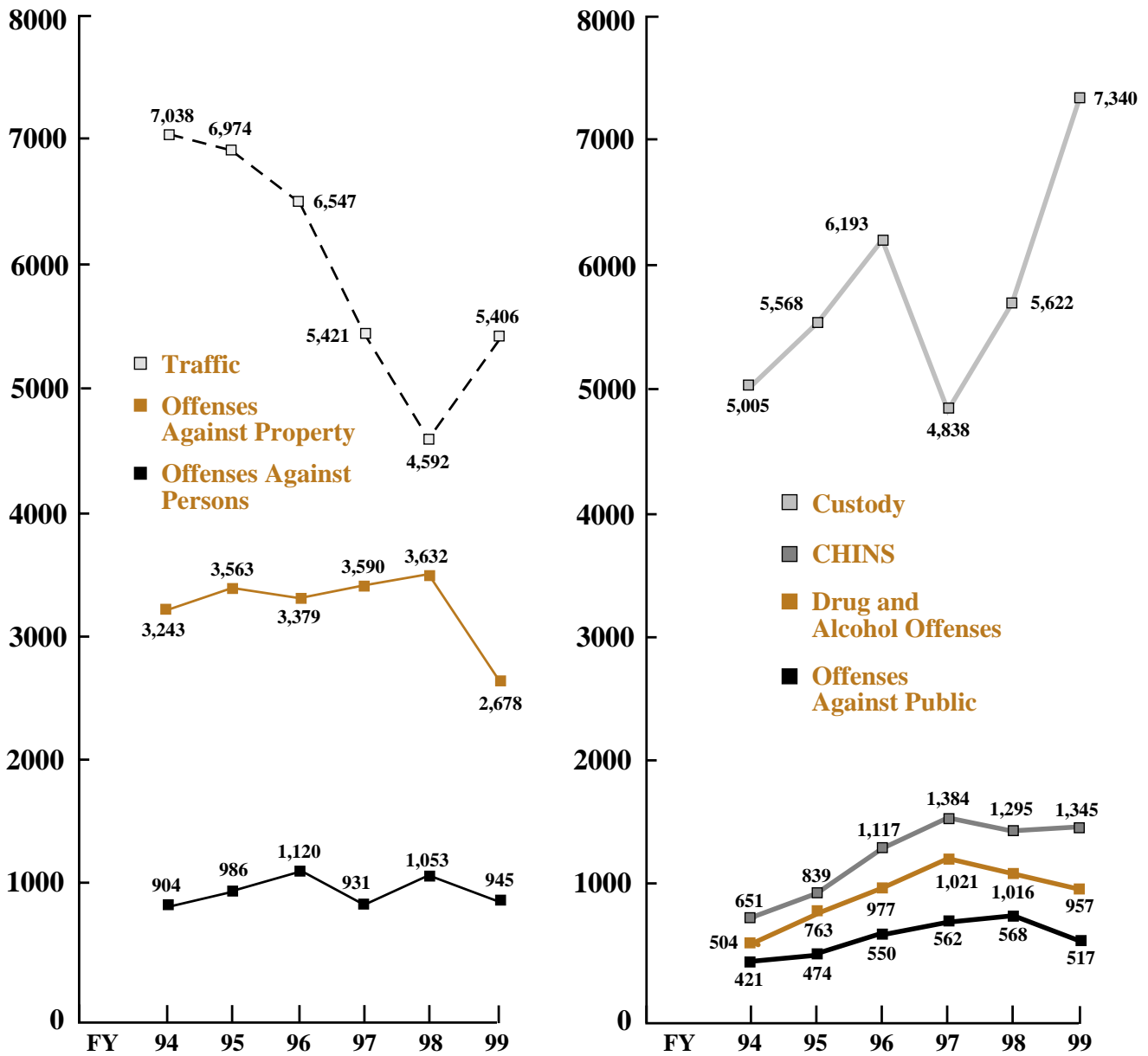


Figure 15 graphs the changes in the categories of juvenile complaints since FY 1994.

The tables in Figures 16 and 17 display the changing distribution of juvenile complaints by offense type since FY 1994. The first chart refers to all juvenile complaints,

including traffic complaints; the next chart refers to juvenile complaints excluding traffic complaints.

FIGURE 16

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS* RECEIVED 1994-1999, INCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES

	FY 1994 N=20,253	FY 1995 N=22,143	FY 1996 N=22,905	FY 1997 N=20,486	FY 1998 N=20,831	FY 1999 N=22,304
Offenses Against Property	16.1%	16.1%	14.7%	17.5%	17.4%	12.0%
Offenses Against Persons	3.8%	4.5%	4.2%	4.5%	5.1%	4.2%
Offenses Against Public	1.7%	2.1%	2.1%	2.7%	2.7%	2.3%
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	2.5%	3.4%	4.3%	5.0%	4.9%	4.3%
CHINS Offenses	3.2%	3.8%	4.9%	6.8%	6.2%	6.0%
Custody and Neglect	24.7%	25.2%	27.0%	23.6%	27.0%	32.9%
Traffic	34.8%	31.5%	28.6%	26.5%	22.0%	24.2%
Other	13.2%	13.4%	14.2%	13.4%	14.7%	14.0%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

FIGURE 17

PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF TYPES OF JUVENILE COMPLAINTS* RECEIVED 1994-1999, EXCLUDING TRAFFIC CASES

	FY 1994 N=13,215	FY 1995 N=15,169	FY 1996 N=16,358	FY 1997 N=15,065	FY 1998 N=16,239	FY 1999 N=16,898
Offenses Against Property	24.7%	23.5%	20.6%	23.8%	22.4%	15.8%
Offenses Against Persons	5.9%	6.5%	5.9%	6.2%	6.5%	5.6%
Offenses Against Public	2.6%	3.1%	2.8%	3.7%	3.5%	3.1%
Drug and Alcohol Offenses	3.8%	5.0%	6.0%	6.8%	6.3%	5.7%
CHINS Offenses	4.9%	5.5%	6.8%	9.2%	8.0%	8.0%
Custody and Neglect	37.8%	36.7%	37.9%	32.1%	34.6%	43.4%
Other	20.3%	19.6%	20.0%	18.2%	18.8%	18.4%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Excluding rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, record inspection requests, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor.

In FY 1999 court staff received 15,643 intakes on juvenile non-traffic complaints. Some intakes involve more than one complaint; there was an average of 1.08 complaints per juvenile non-traffic intake in FY 1999,

almost the same as last year. In FY 1999, Intake set for Court 88.2% of all juvenile non-traffic, non administrative complaints received were set for court.

Figure 18 shows percentages of complaints set for court by Intake, by offense type, for FY 1996 through FY 1999.

FIGURE 18

INTAKE DISPOSITIONS BY TYPE OF JUVENILE NON-TRAFFIC OFFENSE, FY 1996-FY 1999

Offense Type	FY 1996		FY 1997		FY 1998		FY 1999	
	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court	No. of Complaints ¹	Percent Set For Court
Offense Against Property	3,379	74.2	3,590	80.0	3,659	83.9	2,685	80.8
Offense Against Persons	1,120	67.2	931	71.0	1,166	84.9	947	82.9
Offenses Against the Public	550	72.5	562	75.4	422	90.8	518	85.1
Drug and Alcohol	977	92.3	1,021	92.3	1,016	93.5	961	94.6
CHINS	1,117	53.0	1,384	61.4	1,293	69.7	1,348	67.8
Custody	6,193	82.4	4,838	90.4	5,627	84.0	7,365	94.6
TOTAL	13,336	77.0	12,326	82.1	13,183	83.6	13,824	88.2

¹Excluding rules, capiases, and others.

INFORMAL HEARING OFFICER

Juvenile Intake Services includes the Hearing Officer program which was developed in 1970 to hear minor misdemeanor cases that may be resolved by informal arbitration and sanctions. The Hearing Officer is used most frequently in trespassing, minor property, and alcohol cases.

The Hearing Officer states the nature of the hearing to the juvenile, the parents and/or complainants, and

discusses the situation with all involved. Depending on the problem and the nature of the responses, the Hearing Officer decides on the course of action. Most often, community service or restitution is assigned, or the case is continued for a period of time and closed if the juvenile commits no further offenses. A petition may be filed for formal processing if new offenses are committed.

Figure 19 shows that 431 informal hearings were held in FY 1999.

FIGURE 19

HEARING OFFICER ACTIVITY, FY 1984-1999

Fiscal Year	Number of Hearings	Fiscal Year	Number of Hearings
1984	635	1992	777
1985	466	1993	771
1986	394	1994	714
1987	321	1995	812
1988	451	1996	693
1989	554	1997	816
1990	506	1998	564
1991	684	1999	431

JUVENILE INTAKE

SUMMARY OF FY 1999 HIGHLIGHTS

- The overall volume of complaints increased by 7.0 percent during FY 1999. The Juvenile Court received 22,304 juvenile complaints in FY 1999, compared to 20,831 complaints received in FY 1998.
- About one-fourth (24.2 percent) of all complaints received were for traffic offenses. Traffic complaints increased 17.7 percent from last year, from 4,592 in FY 1998 to 5,406 in FY 1999.
- Non-contested custody and neglect complaints composed the largest category (43.4 percent) of non-traffic juvenile complaints. Property offenses continued to be the most common criminal offense among juveniles (15.8 percent of non-traffic complaints), followed by drug and alcohol offenses (5.7 percent) offenses against persons (5.6 percent), and offenses against the public (3.1 percent). CHINS offenses represent 8.0 percent of non-traffic juvenile complaints. “Other” types of complaints, such as probation and parole violations, motions, etc., represent 18.8 percent of total juvenile non-traffic complaints.
- The largest decrease in delinquency complaints was in property offense complaints, which decreased 26.3 percent from FY 1998 to FY 1999, from 3,632 to 2,678.
- Drug and alcohol complaints did not change remarkably. There were 1,016 drug and alcohol complaints in FY 1998 and 957 in FY 1999. The two most common complaints involved underage purchase of alcoholic beverages and possession of marijuana.
- The number of offenses against persons complaints decreased. There were 1,053 complaints in FY 1998 and 945 in FY 1999, a decrease of 10.3 percent.
- “Other” types of complaints, which include violations of probation or parole, capiases, and seeing an intake counselor for information, increased by 2.1 percent, from 3,053 in FY 1998 to 3,116 in FY 1999.
- There was a 30.6 percent increase in custody complaints, from 5,622 in FY 1998 to 7,340 in FY 1999.
- There was a 23.6 percent decrease in the number of hearings held by the Informal Hearing Officer, from 564 in FY 1998 to 431 in FY 1999.
- The total number of delinquency and CHINS complaints decreased by 2.8 percent over the past five years, from 6,625 in FY 1995, 7,143 in FY 1996, 7,488 in FY 1997, 7,564 in FY 1998 to 6,442 in FY 1999.
- About 36.5 percent of all youths are brought to Court by the police and another 26.4 percent are brought by someone in their immediate family.
- The average age of a youth brought to court for delinquency or CHINS offenses is 15 years.

RESIDENTIAL PRE-DISPOSITIONAL PLACEMENTS

In more serious cases that are not informally diverted, the intake counselor must decide whether the youth should be detained or placed outside of their home prior to a court hearing or whether they can be released to parents or a guardian. If holding is necessary, the Fairfax County Juvenile Court operates two pre-dispositional placement facilities for juveniles — the Less Secure Shelter and the Juvenile Detention Center.

The decision by Intake to hold youth outside of their homes is made because the youth may present a danger to the community or to themselves, and the judge may decide to detain if it is determined that the youth is unlikely to appear for the court hearing. In all cases in which children are placed outside their homes pending a hearing, a judicial determination to continue detention must be made by a judge the next working day after a youth is first detained to ensure that continued detention is appropriate. As of FY 1985, the Code of Virginia prohibited the detention of CHINS offenders in secure facilities except out-of-state runaway youth. However, revisions to the Code on July 1, 1989 allow for the secure detention of CHINS offenders who are in violation of a court order.

LESS SECURE SHELTER — The Less Secure Shelter is a nonsecure, residential facility for pre-and post-dispositional juveniles. Most of the youths held in this facility are children in need of services and supervision. However, some placements are for delinquent offenders. The Less Secure Shelter opened on January 28, 1980, funded by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) federal grant. In December, 1991 it moved into a facility adjacent to the new Juvenile Detention Center. This program was revised in FY 1991 to provide an intermediate treatment component for those youth who did not require a year-long residential program but who did require intensive, intermediate residential programming for approximately four months. Numerous long-term, costly residential placements have been averted by placing youths in the intermediate program. Teachers from Fairfax County Public Schools provide a year-round academic curriculum.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER — The JDC is a secure pre-dispositional holding facility originally opened in October 1982 with a capacity for 33 boys and girls. The facility expanded to a capacity of 44 beds in April 1991, and 55 beds in October 1992. It was expanded again in 1998 to 121 beds. It is designed both architecturally and programmatically to reduce stress for the residents while providing control and safety. Security is maintained through physical surveillance and personal contact between staff and detainees, rather than through electronic equipment; the extensive use of internal windows facilitates surveillance without being obtrusive. A glass-lined circulation corridor surrounds an open inner courtyard with small-group living areas — each organized as a set of 11 bedrooms opening onto a common dayroom — replace the traditional cellblock. The building provides specialized single-purpose space for schooling, arts and crafts, physical exercise, dining, intake, reception, and administration. Special attention is paid to screening medical needs, and to providing a balanced low-sugar diet. The program has received numerous facility and employee awards for outstanding performance. New, as of 1998 are two, 12-bed units dedicated to post-dispositional sentencing and treatment.

SUPERVISED RELEASE SERVICES — Supervised Release Services (SRS) is the new name for the program that encompasses the Outreach Detention Program Electronic Monitoring. It provides highly structured supervision, monitoring, and services to juveniles who are awaiting adjudication or final disposition of charges, and might otherwise be detained at the Juvenile Detention Center or placed at the Less Secure Shelter. Judges may release juveniles to SRS at a detention hearing, or an adjudication or dispositional hearing, on the condition that they follow the rules established by the Court in conjunction with the SRS program. SRS staff meets with the assigned juveniles immediately after their release to SRS, or within 24 hours, to establish SRS rules as required by State minimum standards. Staff also orient juveniles and parents to other expectations, such as frequency and place of visits, and sanctions for rule violations. SRS staff visits juveniles four times per week, which include at least once every other day, weekdays, weekends, and holidays. Visits take place at a juvenile's home, place of employment, or school. Staff contact parents or guardians at least weekly.

Figures 20, 21 and 22 show numbers and lengths of juvenile stays in these various placements in FY 1999, as well as secure confinement trends since 1994. Figures 20 through 24 are based on juveniles released from placement during FY 1999.

These figures report numbers of stays, which exceed

the number of juveniles confined since a single juvenile may be confined more than once in the same year. In FY 1999, 1,066 different juveniles were confined to a juvenile detention home (all at the Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center). During the previous fiscal year, a total of 1,167 different juveniles were held in juvenile detention.

FIGURE 20

JUVENILES CONFINED IN SECURE DETENTION AND DETENTION ALTERNATIVES BY PLACE, RACE, AND SEX, FY 1999**

Race and Sex	FAIRFAX COUNTY Juvenile Detention Center***			Detention Release and Services		
	No. Youth	No. Days	ALS*	No. Youth	No. Days	ALS*
White Male	512	12,627	24.7	40	1,358	34.0
White Female	173	2,832	16.4	18	604	33.6
Non-White Male	584	17,673	30.3	48	1,541	32.1
Non-White Female	161	3,090	19.2	15	457	30.5
TOTAL	1,430	36,222	25.3	121	3,960	32.7
	Outreach Detention			Less Secure Shelter		
	No. Youth	No. Days	ALS*	No. Youth	No. Days	ALS*
White Male	146	5,353	36.7	50	1,079	21.6
White Female	67	2,569	38.3	76	1,507	19.8
Non-White Male	123	4,589	37.3	36	941	26.1
Non-White Female	63	2,688	42.7	66	1,472	22.3
TOTAL	399	15,199	38.1	228	4,999	21.9

*ALS = Average length of stay. **All figures are based on juveniles released during the fiscal year.

***Includes both predispositional and sentencing programs.

FIGURE 21

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (DAYS) BY AGE AND PLACE, FY 1999

Age	Fairfax County* Juvenile Detention Center	Detention Release and Services	Outreach Detention	Less Secure Shelter
10 or under	1.0	—	21.0	7.0
11	4.0	—	—	—
12	9.0	—	30.5	16.5
13	17.0	27.0	43.9	28.5
14	22.6	48.4	35.3	25.7
15	26.6	32.1	39.6	21.3
16	26.9	33.8	35.5	26.7
17+	25.5	29.6	40.0	17.1

*Includes both predispositional and sentencing programs.

FIGURE 22

SECURE CONFINEMENT TRENDS, FY 1994-FY 1999

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Fairfax Juvenile Detention Center*						
Number released	1,215	1,444	1,557	1,509	1,651	1,430
Child Care Days	27,475	30,352	33,253	31,166	29,717	36,222
Average Length of Stay	22.6	21.0	21.4	20.7	18.0	25.3

*Includes both predispositional and sentencing programs.

Figure 23 shows the changes in the number of days spent in detention or detention alternatives between FY

1994 and FY 1999. Figure 24 plots changes over the past six years in the average length of stay in various placements.

FIGURE 23

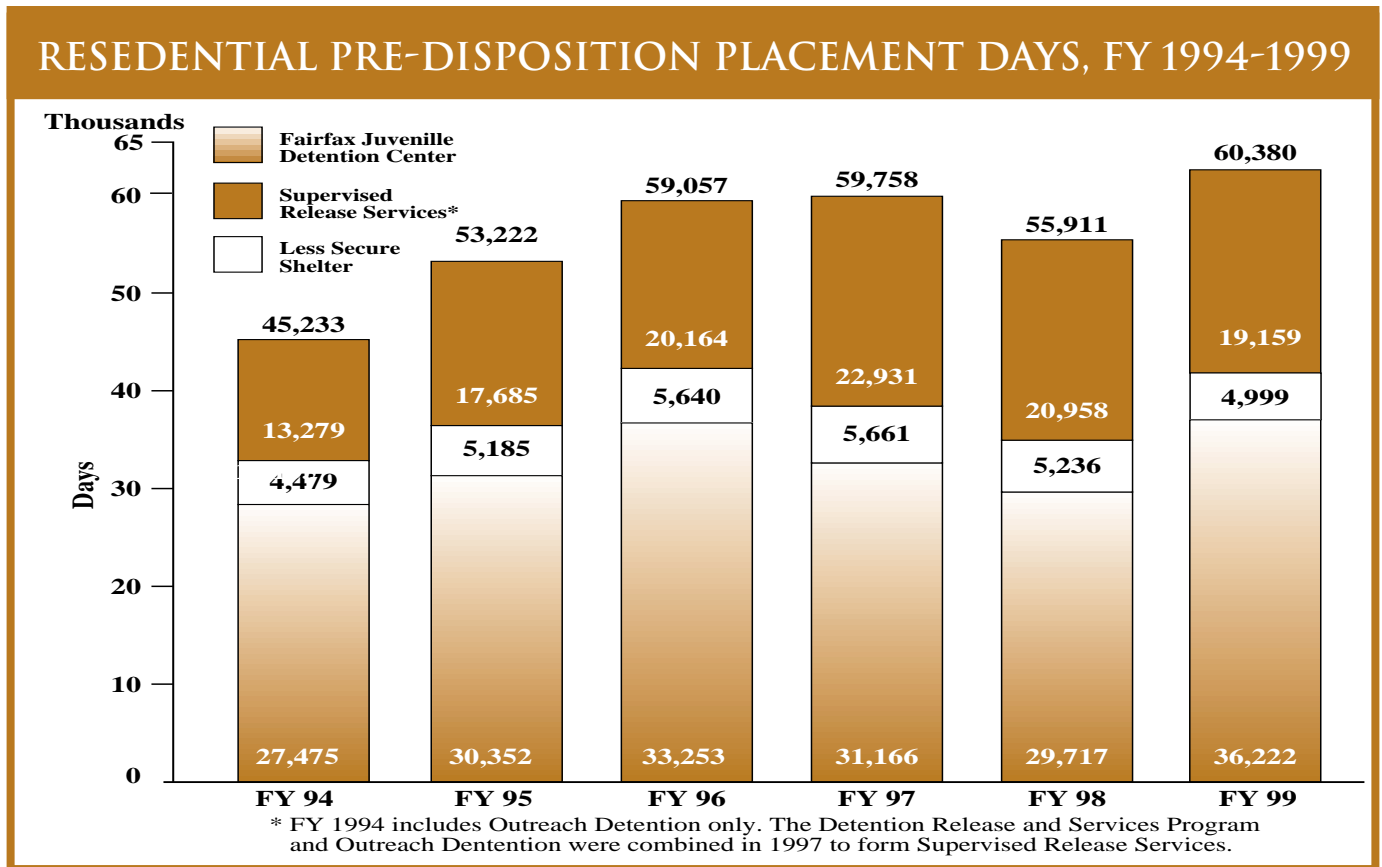
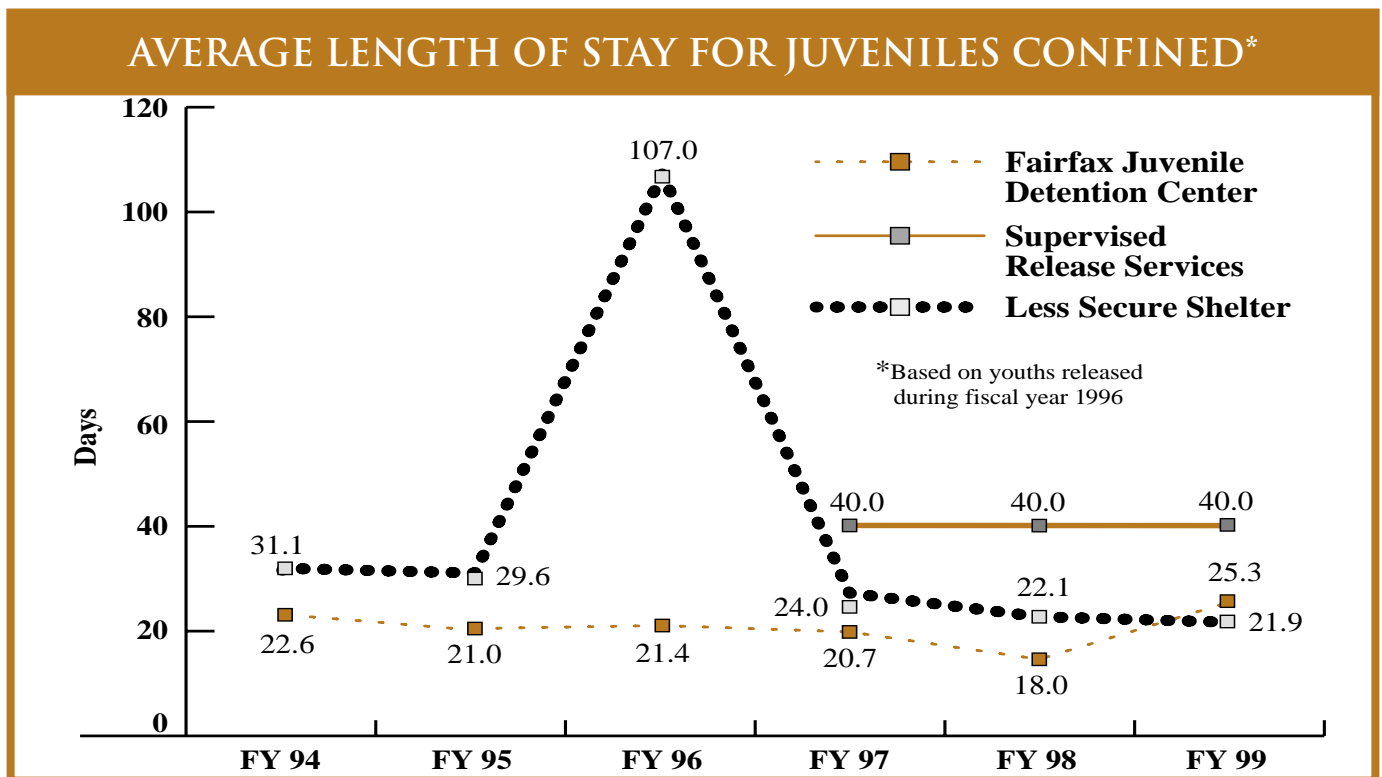


FIGURE 24



DETENTION

SUMMARY OF FY 1999 HIGHLIGHTS

- Total stays in secure confinement decreased 13.4 percent over the last year from 1,651 in FY 1998 to 1,430 in FY 1999.
- All securely confined youth were placed at the Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center. Currently, the Court is handling all of its detention needs in its own facility although the Northern Virginia Regional Detention Home remains a resource.
- There was 35.2 percent decrease in the utilization rate at the Fairfax County Juvenile Detention Center, from 159 percent of capacity in FY 1998 to 103 percent of capacity in FY 1999 (see Figure 31). This is a result of the expansion to 121 beds.
- The average length of stay at the JDC increased from 18 days in FY 1998 to 25 days in FY 1999. Much of this increase is due to the opening of the two sentencing units.
- The utilization rate of the Less Secure Shelter decreased from 119.7 percent in FY 1998 to 114.7 percent in FY 1999. (see Figure 31).
- The Supervised Release Service Program is composed of the Detention Release and Services Program and the Outreach Detention Program. Utilization in the program decreased from 120 percent in FY 1998 to 109 percent in FY 1999.



ADJUDICATION

If children are confined in a juvenile detention home, Less Secure or Adult Detention Center, their hearings are scheduled within 21 days of the detention hearing. Otherwise, the adjudicatory hearing is generally set by Intake three to four weeks after the filing of the complaint.

If the offense is one for which a child may lose his or her freedom, an attorney is provided by the Court or the juvenile is required to retain one, depending on the family's financial situation. At the hearing, the juvenile is informed by the judge of the alleged offense and is asked for a plea of innocent or guilty. The complainant explains the circumstance which led to the filing of the petition, the accused juvenile may respond to the charges, and any other witnesses are called. The judge then decides the disposition of the case. Options available to

the judge at this point include, but are not limited to:

- commitment to the State Department of Juvenile Justice,
- placement in a Court Probation House,
- award of custody of the child to the Court for special placement in a certified residential institution,
- placement of the child under Court supervision,
- continuance for a social investigation to be conducted by a probation counselor to bring recommendations on appropriate dispositions to the judge at a later date,
- fine and costs or restitution,
- continuation of the case to be dismissed at a future date if there are no further offenses, or
- dismissal of the charge.

Figure 25 reports the number of commitments to the State Department of Juvenile Justice since FY 1988.

FIGURE 25

COMMITMENTS TO STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUVENILE JUSTICE FROM FAIRFAX COUNTY, FY 1988-1999

Fiscal Year	Number of Commitments
1988	72
1989	92
1990	92
1991	74
1992	97
1993	92
1994	86
1995	107
1996	125
1997	103
1998	105
1999	93

SUPERVISION

If juveniles are placed under Court supervision, they are assigned a probation counselor in their area of the county. Rules for probation are prepared, signed by the judge, the juvenile, the juvenile's parents and the probation counselor and are given to the youth. Figures 26, 27, and 28 show the race, sex, and ages by court center of juveniles under different types of supervision during FY 1999.

Some juveniles come under several different types of supervision during the same year. For example, first they have a social investigation, then are put on probation, and then may be on parole. The number of supervisions reported above, therefore, exceeds the number of different juveniles under some form of supervision. The total number of juveniles under supervision was 2,598 in FY 1999, compared with 2,386 in FY 1998, 2,283 in FY 1997, 2,310 in FY 1996, and 2,424 in FY 1995.

FIGURE 26

AGE AND SEX OF JUVENILES RECEIVING
PROBATION SERVICES DURING FY 1999
(By Court Units)

MALE							
Age	Center	North	South	Special Services	Dom. Rel.	Total No.	Percent
Under 13	10	7	20	1	54	92	4.1
13	33	27	26	2	2	90	4.0
14	66	59	56	8	1	190	8.4
15	121	106	108	22	3	360	15.9
16	188	132	115	54	3	492	21.7
17	234	170	124	91	2	621	27.4
Over 17	153	86	65	75	41	420	18.5
Sub Total	805	587	514	253	106	2,265	100.0
FEMALE							
Age	Center	North	South	Special Services	Dom. Rel.	Total No.	Percent
Under 13	5	2	0	0	57	64	9.0
13	7	11	7	0	5	30	4.2
14	28	23	10	1	2	64	9.0
15	46	33	36	4	4	123	17.3
16	73	49	47	4	10	183	25.7
17	74	52	42	2	1	171	24.1
Over 17	32	13	14	7	10	76	10.7
Sub Total	265	183	156	18	89	711	100.0
Grand Total	1,070	770	670	271	195	2,976	

FIGURE 27

RACE AND SEX OF JUVENILES RECEIVING
PROBATION SERVICES DURING FY 1999

	Center		North		South		Special Services		Domestic Relations		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
White Male	421	39.3	344	44.7	237	35.4	76	28.0	51	26.2	1,129	37.9
White Female	133	12.4	116	15.1	77	11.5	8	3.0	39	20.0	373	12.5
Non-White Male	384	35.9	243	31.6	277	41.3	177	65.3	53	27.2	1,134	38.1
Non-White Female	132	12.3	67	8.7	78	11.6	10	3.7	51	26.2	338	11.4
Sex or Race Unknown	0	0	0	0	1	.1	0	0	1	.5	2	.1
TOTAL	1,070	100.0	770	100.0	670	100.0	271	100.0	195	100.0	2,976	100.0
% of Total	36.0%		25.9%		22.5%		9.1%		6.6%		100%	

FIGURE 28

TYPE OF JUVENILE PROBATION SERVICES DURING FY 1999 (BY COURT UNITS)

	Center	North	South	Special Services	Domestic Relations	Total	Percent Total
Probation	559	649	569	—	50	1,827	42.1
I & R	398	450	317	—	—	1,165	26.9
Pre-dispo. Supervision	439	119	115	—	—	673	15.5
Visitation/Custody I & R	—	—	—	—	126	126	2.9
Committed Offender	—	—	—	185	—	185	4.3
Courtesy Supervision	45	34	46	—	—	125	2.9
Parole	—	—	—	179	—	179	4.1
Unofficial Probation	9	0	8	—	—	17	0.4
Courtesy I & R	1	3	13	—	—	17	0.4
Mediation	—	—	—	—	24	24	0.6
TOTAL	1,451	1,255	1,068	364	200	4,338	100.0%
% of Total	33.4%	28.9%	24.6%	8.4%	4.6%	100.0%	

JUVENILE SUPERVISION

SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS

- The total number of juvenile supervision services decreased slightly, from 4,974 in FY 1998 to 4,338 in FY 1999.
- The proportion of supervision services by unit was distributed as follows:

Center County:	33.4 percent
South County:	24.6 percent
North County:	28.9 percent
Special Services:	8.4 percent
Domestic Relations:	4.6 percent
- The total number of youths under supervision in FY 1999 was 2,598, up 1.0 percent from FY 1998 when 2,368 youths were under supervision.
- Over three-quarters (76.1 percent) of the youths supervised were male, 23.9 percent were female (see Figure 26).
- Nearly half (49.3 percent) of all youths under supervision were between 16 and 17 years old; 16.7 percent were over 17 years old.
- Girls who received court services were younger than boys — 22.2 percent of the girls were 14 years old or younger compared with 16.4 percent of the boys. Forty-six percent of the boys were 17 or older at the time of service compared with 34.7 percent of the girls.

COURT PROGRAMS

SPECIALIZED PROGRAMS

The effective reduction of future offenses by juveniles brought to its attention is of critical importance to the Court. Consequently, many specialized services have been developed to enhance court intervention. In FY 1999 these included diagnostic services; work, education, and family counseling programs; coordination of volunteer activity; and direct court placement.

PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES — Judges may order psychological evaluations, usually as part of social investigations, for juveniles within the purview of the Court. Probation counselors also may request such evaluations during the course of social investigations to aid in the formulation of treatment plans. Although private doctors and psychologists perform some of these evaluations, emergency cases are performed by staff psychologists from the Community Services Board assigned to the Court. The Court has used psychological support services since the fall of 1970; it contracts with a private service provider for all other needed evaluations.

DIAGNOSTIC TEAM — Coordinated by a probation counselor assigned to the Special Services Unit, the Diagnostic Team is an interagency group whose membership includes a psychologist assigned to the Court, a family counselor from the Court staff, and, according to the particular case under consideration, representatives from the Health Department, the Department of Family Services (DFS), the Fairfax County Public Schools, Alcohol and Drug Services, and other agencies. The group reviews especially difficult cases referred by judges or probation counselors, and reports its recommendations to the judges. DFS counselors occasionally refer cases of Court-involved juveniles. Most juveniles whose cases come before the team have failed to respond to prior treatment efforts. The team considers a range of specialized diagnostic evaluations about each juvenile it sees, and facilitates collaboration among the different agencies whose cooperation is required to implement recommended treatment plans. Special emphasis is placed on checking whether community resources have been exhausted before recommending the removal of any juvenile from the community. The team has operated since 1974.

FAMILY COUNSELING PROGRAM — The Family Counseling Program, developed in 1970, provides ongoing family counseling services to families involved with the Court. The counseling is designed to assist families who are experiencing problems with a child's behavior, custody visitation, or support matters, or marital difficulties. The goal of the program is to aid family members in understanding the development and maintenance of the

problems in order to develop more thoughtful and effective problem-solving methods. Referrals to the program are made by Court service staff and judges. Two eight-hour seminars are offered four times a year: The Impact of Separation and Divorce on Families Seminar and Conflict Resolution Seminar. The program also prepares evaluations for the Court's Interdisciplinary and Diagnostic Team and offers training and consultation to other Court staff.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC SCHOOL — The Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court offers a program of driver improvement for youth who have been cited and come to court due to a traffic law infraction. This program, The Youth /Parent Perceptive Driving Seminar, requires that a parent or legal guardian attend and participate with the youth. The course utilizes the parent's experience in helping their son or daughter to correct and improve any driving behaviors which could lead to other infractions or possible traffic accidents. The parents are also provided with "tools" which aid them in assessing what further skill development is needed on the part of their youth.

The Youth/Parent Perceptive Driving Seminar involves nine hours of classroom time and at least five hours of driving practice outside of class with the parent at home. Youth who successfully complete the seminar will receive a Certificate of Completion and may have their citations dropped or charges reduced by the court.

Effective July 1, 1998 any youth, under the age of 18 is required to attend a driver improvement program if they are convicted of a traffic law violation. Youth under the age of 18 are no longer permitted to receive safe driving points. The parent attending with his/her son or daughter can receive safe driving point credit or have participation noted on their driving record for insurance premium reduction purposes.

VOLUNTEER SERVICES — Volunteers from Fairfax County and the region participate in the delivery of Court services in numerous ways. They assist as probation and parole aides, court aides, restitution aides, program aides, courtroom assistants, interviewers, aides at residential facilities, as Court companions for victims of domestic violence, as interpreters to the Court, family counseling interns, domestic relations interns, community service supervisors and special activities leaders. The Volunteer Services Coordinator recruits and screens volunteers, coordinates with the training coordinator to orient them to the Court system, and places them with the staff members they assist. The Coordinator acts as a liaison between the Court and local colleges, community organizations, the Volunteer center for Fairfax County, and concerned citizens.

VOLUNTEER INTERPRETER PROGRAM— Created through the efforts of the Fairfax Bar Association and the Juvenile Court, the Volunteer Interpreter Program (VIP) assists staff working with individuals for whom English is a barrier. This helps clients and visitors to access appropriate court services as well as court staff to more effectively process clients. The program currently provides only Spanish language interpretation, although some other languages are available upon request. Volunteer interpreters are available for all units and facilities. However, courtroom service is limited to civil status hearings. Interpretation services consist of face-to-face interpretations between staff and clients as well as telephone interpretations. Translation services for written documents are also available. The Volunteer Program Coordinator coordinates the program.

COURT COMPANION PROGRAM— As a service of the Domestic Relations Unit, volunteer Court Companions are available to assist victims of domestic violence. A magistrate or an intake worker of the Domestic Relations Unit may arrange for a Court Companion if a family abuse warrant or a preliminary protective order has been issued. The client is called in order to determine eligibility, that is, whether or not the client has legal counsel or any support service (such as from a shelter or the Victim Witness Program). Arrangements are made for the Court Companion to meet the client before the hearing. Once there, the Court Companion provides information about the courtroom setting and process; reviews important details of the petition with the client and helps the client focus on his/her desired outcomes. The Court Companion sits behind the client during the hearing and afterward escorts the client to Room 1300 to read and understand the order as issued. The Volunteer Program Coordinator coordinates the program.

SPECIAL PLACEMENTS/SERVICES — In July 1993, in accordance with the implementation of the Comprehensive Services Act (CSA), funds for the purchase of residential placements and for non-residential services for Court youths were transferred from the State level to the local government level. Five Family Assessment and Planning Teams review the need for services and are responsible for ensuring that existing local resources have been utilized prior to approval of out-of-home placements. When a placement is approved, the team's emphasis is on selecting the least restrictive placement while still meeting the needs of the youth. The Court's two placement coordinators assume casework responsibilities for placements and provide probation/parole supervision to those youths. They visit youths in placement, work with the placement in achieving treatment goals, and work with parents toward changes that will ensure the youth's successful return to the community. Supervision continues for a minimum of six months once a youth returns home. Placement coordinators are also responsible for administrative functions (e.g., billing and encumbrances) for non-residential services approved under the CSA.

INTERDISCIPLINARY TEAM — Section 16.1-278.5 of the Code of Virginia necessitated the establishment of an interagency team to review and make recommendations on youth adjudicated to be Children In Need of Supervision (truants and runaways), prior to the Court making a final disposition. Members of the Interdisciplinary Team include: mental health, public schools, alcohol and drug services, Court Services staff and the Department of Human Development. The team is coordinated by the Assistant Director of Family Systems Counseling unit. The purpose of the team is to evaluate a youth's individualized service needs for the Court's consideration in its dispositional findings. Due to the interagency approach and early intervention strategies, the team is able to address a multitude of problems faced by the youth and families.

MAXIMIZE ATTENDANCE PROGRAM (MAP) — In 1997 MAP was developed with grant funds from the Department of Criminal Justice Services to address a correlation between juvenile crime and truancy. Juveniles in this program are supervised by probation officers who monitor their compliance with school attendance requirements and probation rules. Appropriate referrals to the Maximize Attendance Program are juveniles who attend an Area II school, are enrolled in grades seven through twelve, have been identified by the court as habitual truants, have completed some part of the Interdisciplinary Team process, and have been ordered to participate in the program by a judge. Juveniles are placed in the program for six months to a year; the timeframe may be revised depending on the compliance of the juvenile and his/her family. Clients are expected to review, sign, and follow all probation rules and court orders. Lack of compliance may result in the juvenile being returned to court for further sanctions or penalties. Parent participation in the Maximize Attendance Program is important. They are expected to review, sign, and file the Parent Responsibility Form. Additionally, a parent group is available to them.

WORK PROGRAMS

WORK TRAINING PROGRAM — Work training is targeted specifically at juveniles on probation, 14 to 18 years of age. The work training counselor places trainees in county government and non-profit agencies, maintaining periodic contact with the on-site work supervisors and counseling trainees about job-related problems. Trainees usually work from 10 to 20 hours a week, depending upon their school schedules and the needs of the employing agencies, for periods of up to six months. They are paid strictly for hours worked; the Court handles all payroll administration. Although a judge can order a juvenile to get a job, no one can be ordered to participate in this program and no punitive Court action occurs solely as a result of a youngster's failure in the program. Trainees are treated on the job as regular employees; employers are free to fire them without advance approval from the Court.

COMMUNITY SERVICE PROJECT — The Community Service Project (CSP) serves as a resource for the informal hearing officer program and for the judges in sentencing delinquents. Originally, the program was designed to serve first and second time mis-demeanants. However, the program is now utilized for more serious felony offenders as well, including violations of probation. The program assigns youngsters to work without pay in a governmental or non-profit agency. Youth are assigned a certain number of hours to perform according to the seriousness and number of offenses for which they are adjudicated not innocent. Those who fail to complete their hours are subject to a show cause order for contempt of court. The program also offers mini-CSP sites that operate on weekends under the supervision of court volunteers to probation violators who are referred for an informal sanction by their probation counselor.

EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Court and the Fairfax County Public Schools' School Board collaborate in operating or supporting a variety of alternative schools for youngsters who are unable to benefit from the ordinary public school experience. Four of these schools were created by joint action of the Court and the School Division. These are: Falls Bridge School in Reston, Hillwood School in Falls Church, Sager School in Fairfax City, and Gunston School in Mount Vernon.

The Court provides facilities and administrative support, and the Fairfax County Public Schools' School Division provides full-time teachers, books and supplies for each school. Each school has the capacity to handle from eight to ten students under probation supervision by the Court who have experienced behavior and/or attendance problems in school. Students are referred by their probation counselors who closely monitor their attendance in the alternative schools. Students receive individualized remedial instruction, designed to enable them within a year to either return to a regular school, obtain a high school equivalency diploma, or enroll in a vocational or work-study program. Sager School opened in the fall of 1974, Falls Bridge School in September of 1977, Gunston School (formerly South County School) in November of 1977, and Hillwood School in September of 1985.

ENTERPRISE SCHOOL — The Enterprise School is a private, nonprofit school that provides a therapeutic learning environment for up to 30 juveniles of average and above-average intelligence whose emotional and behavioral problems have prevented them from coping effectively in regular public schools. Students are enrolled in a six-credit academic program that stresses addressing individual needs within a small group instructional setting. In addition, students participate in weekly group counseling and are required to participate in biweekly multiple-family group counseling sessions with their parents. Fairfax County Public Schools (FCPS) Department of Special Education provides one full-time and one half-time teacher while the

Court provides the remaining financial support to the program. The Enterprise School is planning to expand its enrollment in FY 2000 to 30 students.

VOLUNTEER LEARNING PROGRAM — The Volunteer Learning Program is an individualized tutoring program available to all residents of the county. In addition to the Fairfax County Public Schools which provides one full-time coordinator and three part-time assistants, and the Court, which provides office space, the program is also sponsored by the Fairfax County Public Library, which provides space for the tutoring. The program coordinators recruit, train, and supervise volunteers who serve as tutors for persons needing remedial assistance to pass the High School Equivalency Test. The coordinator and her assistants also diagnose individual educational needs and match appropriate tutors to learners or make referrals to Adult Learning Centers. Tutors and learners meet one-on-one twice weekly, usually in a library, to work towards a selected academic goal. Tutors are also assigned to FCPS and Court Alternative Schools. Nearly one-eighth of the learners are court-referred. Other referrals come from the public schools, other agencies, and other program participants. The program started in the fall of 1975.

INDEPENDENT STUDY — In 1992, the Court and Fairfax County Public Schools' School Board developed the Independent Study Program to work with youth on probation or parole. The program is designed to address the educational needs of youths who have been unable to benefit from traditional classroom instruction or alternative school programs. The program's four teachers serve youths who may be pending expulsion, or who may have been expelled but permitted to attend the specialized program by the School Board. The Independent Study Program has educational and work components. Youths meet with teachers twice each week for school assignments and individual instruction. They are required to find employment to supplement their education. The Court Work Training Program offers job placements to youth enrolled in the program. Program participants may earn high school credit, or prepare for the GED Test.

SCHOOL PROBATION OFFICER PROGRAM — Jointly sponsored by the Court and the School Division, teachers in high schools are designated as part-time probation counselors. They attempt to handle student problems through counseling and referral either before or after the students become involved with the Court. Court probation officers work closely with school staff to assist them in supervision of youth placed on probation.

RESIDENTIAL SERVICES

GIRLS PROBATION HOUSE — The Girls Probation House program has a capacity for 12 residents ranging in age from 14 to 17 years. It is a family oriented, long-term treatment facility that serves girls placed there by judicial

disposition to reduce chronic acting-out delinquent behavior. The program does not treat those youth with severe emotional problems nor those with heavy involvement with drugs. Rather the program offers services for those youth who have failed to respond to previous treatment efforts and those youth who have a suspended commitment to the State Department of Juvenile Justice. The program provides a structured environment that emphasizes the acceptance of personal responsibility by residents through means of a five-level program of behavior modification, positive peer culture and individual, group, and intensive family counseling sessions and bi-weekly parent group. All treatment is designed to facilitate the resident's return to her home and community. An educational and counseling day program has been added for graduating residents who can complete a semester at GPH. The Fairfax County Public Schools provide a teacher and a teacher's aide who address the educational needs for all residents in a daily program.

BOYS PROBATION HOUSE — The Boys Probation House is a community based, multi-program facility providing non-secure residential treatment to adolescent male offenders with the goal of reducing chronic, acting-out behavior. Two distinct programs are offered. The first is a long-term (9-12 months) therapeutic program that works intensely with the boys and their families to identify and facilitate the changes in behavior necessary for successful return to the home and the community. This program has a capacity of sixteen residents between 14 and 17 years of age. The underlying premise for this program was that less intensive methods of intervention

had proven unsuccessful so the establishment of a highly structured, peer-accountable approach was final intervention before incarceration. The program emphasizes the acceptance of personal responsibility through means of staff supervision, behavior modification, role-modeling, individual, group and family counseling as well as public health education, the use of community mental health centers and local substance abuse treatment services.

The other program offered is the Transitional Living Program, which exposes residents to the demands and difficulties of independent living. This is a five to six month program that requires residents to work full time in the community while pursuing their education and while learning the curriculum associated with living on their own. The program has a capacity of six residents who are between 17 and 18 years of age and living at home is no longer an option. An aftercare worker is being added to this program. Supervision and supportive services will be given to the residents for 60 days following their completion of the program.

The Fairfax County Public Schools provide three teachers and an aide to conduct year-round classes or G.E.D. instruction in a daily program to address the educational needs for all residents. Physical education is also a requirement for the residents.

Figures 29, 30, 31 and 32 provide activity indicators for the Court's specialized and education programs and residential facilities, as well as utilization rates and costs for the residential facilities.

FIGURE 29

FAMILY COUNSELING AND SUBSTANCE ABUSE ASSESSMENT UNIT STATISTICS FY 99/FY'00

Type of Case	Court-Ordered	Voluntary	Total	% of Total
JUVENILE – CASES ASSIGNED				
Delinquent/Chins	53	25	78	58.6%
Interdisciplinary Team Evaluations	45	NA	45	33.8%
Diagnostic Team Evaluations	10	NA	10	7.5%
Total Cases Assigned	108	25	133	100%
DOMESTIC RELATIONS – CASES ASSIGNED				
Adult	57	28	85	65.4%
Custody/Visitation	25	20	45	34.6%
Total Cases Assigned	82	48	130	100%
SEMINARS				
Impact on Separation and Divorce on Families Seminar	28	9	37	57.8%
Conflict Resolution Seminar	22	5	27	42.2%
Total Seminars	50	14	64	100%
TOTAL # FAMILIES SEEN FOR FAMILY COUNSELING FY '99			292	
TOTAL # FAMILIES RECEIVING OTHER SERVICES (evaluations, seminars)			119	

FIGURE 30

VOLUNTEER SERVICES, FY 1994-1999

Court Volunteer Programs	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
No. of volunteers	312	445	430	398	336	360
No. of volunteer-hours	15,049	19,504	21,764	25,203	21,879	18,226
Volunteer Learning Program						
No. of volunteer tutors	231	199	227	233	231	222
No. of volunteer-hours	9,854	9,094	9,296	9,143	9,242	9,115

FIGURE 31

UTILIZATION AND COSTS OF RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, FY 1999

Facilities	Child Care Days	Avg. Length of Stay for Those Released	Utilization Rate¹	Cost Per Child Care Day
Girls Probation House	3,584	135	81.8%	\$200.00
Boys Probation House	6,423	104	80.0%	\$187.00
Less Secure Shelter	5,022	22	114.7%	\$150.00
Juvenile Detention Center ¹	36,894	25	103.1%	\$181.00
Supervised Release Services ²	19,119	37	109.1%	\$ 38.00

¹ Usage by Fairfax County cases only. Placements of youths from other jurisdictions are not included.

² The Supervised Release Services Program began in 1997 and combines Outreach Detention and Detention Release Services.

FIGURE 32

CASELOADS OF PROGRAMS AND RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
FY 1994-1999

COURT PROGRAMS	Number of Cases¹					
Specialized Programs	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Psychological Evaluations						
(Court Psychologists)	221	226	260	293	368	425
Diagnostic Team	38	38	25	26	11	74
Interdisciplinary Team	56	81	61	120	116	120
Work Training Program	230	196	212	225	236	198
Community Service Project	821	859	861	1,067	1,173	1,163
Family Counseling Program	351	346	298	333	334	411
Special Placements Program	84	64	58	41	46	40
Juvenile Traffic School	994	980	917	1,167	1,145	1,184
Court Companion Program	26	25	18	14	18	21
Volunteer Interpreter Program	—	29	134	1,078	1,010	901
Education Programs						
Falls Bridge School	21	17	19	22	19	13
Hillwood School	15	15	15	12	11	12
Sager School	30	29	28	38	34	34
Gunston (South County) School	27	17	24	27	35	17
The Enterprise School ²	35	36	36	21	41	32
Volunteer Learning Program ²	256	189	173	195	220	226
Independent Study Program	36	70	76	92	98	97
Placements³						
Boys Probation House	31	40	33	57	79	67
Girls Probation House	39	53	58	40	43	25
Outreach Detention	367	380	457	494	501	572
Less Secure Shelter	144	175	178	257	249	238
Juvenile Detention Center	1,215	1,444	1,557	1,595	1,767	1,529

¹ The "number of cases" refers to all cases active on July 1, plus all new cases during the fiscal year.

² Includes Court-referred and non-Court-referred learners.

³ Includes Fairfax County cases only.

IV. ADULT CASE PROCESSING

DOMESTIC RELATIONS CASE PROCESSING

In November, 1986, Fairfax Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court organized probation services into two separate “tracks:” Juvenile Intake and Probation Services and Domestic Relations Intake and Services. These changes were implemented so people experiencing domestic problems could receive specialized services beginning at the intake level and continuing through the subsequent Court process.

Staff were available to provide these extra services because responsibility for support enforcement was transferred from the Court Service Unit to the Division of Child Support Enforcement, a state agency. This transfer was mandated by new federal and state laws.

Domestic Relations Services (DRS) handles all adult criminal offenses and family (contested custody, support, visitation and domestic violence) complaints.

ADULT CRIMINAL CASE PROCESSING

Crimes committed between members of a family and crimes committed by an adult against a juvenile are under the jurisdiction of the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. These offenses are brought to the attention of the Court either by a police officer witnessing an

offense or learning of it as a result of an investigation, or by a citizen or member of the family acting as complainant.

If a police officer determines that a crime has been committed between members of a family or by an adult against a juvenile, the adult offender is arrested and brought before the special magistrate. If a member of the family or citizen is acting as complainant, the victim must go before the special magistrate and swear that the person has committed an offense. If the special magistrate believes that there is probable cause that an offense was committed, a warrant is issued and the alleged offender is arrested.

Adult misdemeanor charges under the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court’s jurisdiction are heard in their entirety in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. Domestic Relations has two adult probation officers who provide pre-sentencing reports for the Court and who supervise misdemeanants who are placed on probation. Preliminary hearings are conducted for adult felonies and if the charge is reduced, the entire case is heard. If the charge is not reduced and the preliminary hearing reveals probable cause, the case is referred to the Grand Jury.

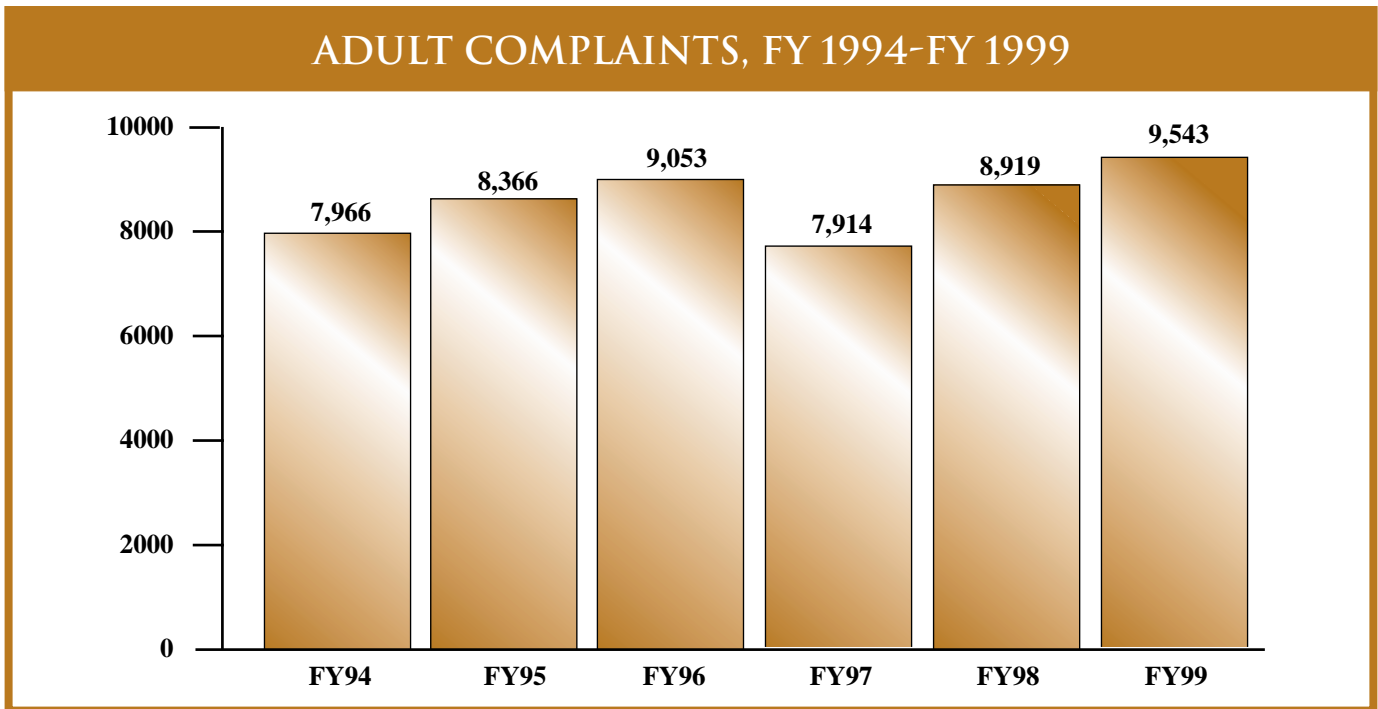
The complaints received against adults in FY 1999 by race and sex appear in Figure 33. The numbers of adult complaints from FY 1994-FY 1999 are presented in Figure 34. The average number of complaints per alleged offender in FY 1999 was 1.7 percent.

FIGURE 33

ADULT COMPLAINTS RECEIVED BY RACE AND SEX FY 1999

	WM	WF	NWM	NWF	TOTAL
PROPERTY OFFENSES					
Vandalism	25	3	35	7	70
Trespassing	9	2	37	8	56
Fraud	10	4	21	8	43
Grand Larceny	6	4	23	6	39
Auto Larceny	6	1	29	1	37
Other	5	0	5	1	11
Subtotal	61	14	150	31	256
% Of Total Property	23.8%	5.5%	58.6%	12.1%	100.0%
OFFENSES AGAINST PERSONS					
Simple Assault	192	23	758	180	1,153
Contributing To Minor	61	21	178	59	319
Sex Offenses	45	0	119	7	171
Aggravated Assault	25	6	78	17	126
Stalking	19	3	29	1	52
Rape	6	0	17	1	24
Robbery	1	0	6	1	8
Murder	0	0	6	1	7
Other	2	0	3	2	7
Subtotal	351	53	1,194	269	1,867
% Of Total Offenses					
Against Persons	18.8%	2.8%	64.0%	14.4%	100.0%
DOMESTIC RELATIONS					
Non Support	1,010	140	1,665	225	3,040
Domestic Violence	551	99	721	98	1,469
Other	25	8	39	24	96
Subtotal	1,586	247	2,425	347	4,605
% Of Total Domestic					
Relations Complaints	34.4%	5.4%	52.7%	7.5%	100.0%
OTHER					
Rule, Capias	531	127	806	238	1,702
Pre-Trial Motion	160	18	239	51	468
See Intake Counselors					
For Information	4	0	9	1	14
Other	183	31	350	67	631
Subtotal	878	176	1,404	357	2,815
% Of Total Other Complaints	31.2%	6.3%	49.9%	12.7%	100.0%
TOTAL	2,876	490	5,173	1,004	9,543
% Of Total Complaints	30.1%	5.2%	54.2%	10.5%	100.0%

WM White Males
WF White Females
NWM Non-White Males
NWF Non-White Females

FIGURE 34

Alleged adult offenders who are arrested early in the day are scheduled for an arraignment hearing the same day. At this hearing the defendant is formally charged, bond conditions are set or a determination regarding release on recognizance is made. The defendant is informed of the right to counsel, which provides for a Court-appointed attorney if the defendant cannot afford one. If the conditions of bond are met by the defendant or if the defendant is released on recognizance (r.o.r.), he or she is released from custody and instructed to appear before the Court at a later date. If the bond is not posted, the defendant remains in the Fairfax Adult

Detention Center. If the arrest occurs when Court is not in session, the special magistrate sets bond or releases the adult on recognizance. If the bond is not met, the defendant is kept in the Adult Detention Center until the next working day, at which time the defendant is brought to Court for arraignment. If withdrawal of the charges is requested by the complainant, the Commonwealth's Attorney's Office must agree to the withdrawal.

Figure 35 shows average times required to process adult complaints through the various stages for each of the past three fiscal years.

FIGURE 35

AVERAGE PROCESSING TIMES (CALENDAR DAYS) FOR ADULT COMPLAINTS, FY 1997-FY 1999				
PROCESSING STAGE	RELEVANT SUBGROUP OF CASES	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
Alleged offense to intake	Complaints which specify date of alleged offense	23.4	50.3	79.6
Assignment of social investigation to completion of report	Cases in which judge orders investigation	51.8	64.1	60.7

FIGURE 36

ADULT COMPLAINT RACE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION TREND FY 1994-FY 1999

	FY 1994	FY 1995	FY 1996	FY 1997	FY 1998	FY 1999
N=*	6,391	6,643	7,126	6,439	6,651	7,359
White Male %	44.1%	43.4%	40.2%	27.7%	29.2%	30.1%
White Female	6.3%	6.5%	7.2%	4.2%	4.3%	5.2%
Non-White Male	44.0%	44.4%	45.9%	58.5%	56.5%	54.2%
Non-White Female	5.5%	5.7%	6.7%	9.6%	10.0%	10.5%
TOTAL	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

* Rules, capiases, reviews, attorney appointments, pre-trial motions, seeing intake counselors for information, and leaving without seeing an intake counselor are not counted.

Final dispositions available in adult cases include jail sentences and probation. In juvenile cases when a child is over 15 and treated as an adult in Juvenile Court, the same dispositions, including jail sentences, may be used. Figure 36 shows the changing distribution of adult complaints by race and sex since FY 1994.

Adults who are found guilty in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court are often referred to Domestic Relations Services for pre-sentencing reports and probation supervision.

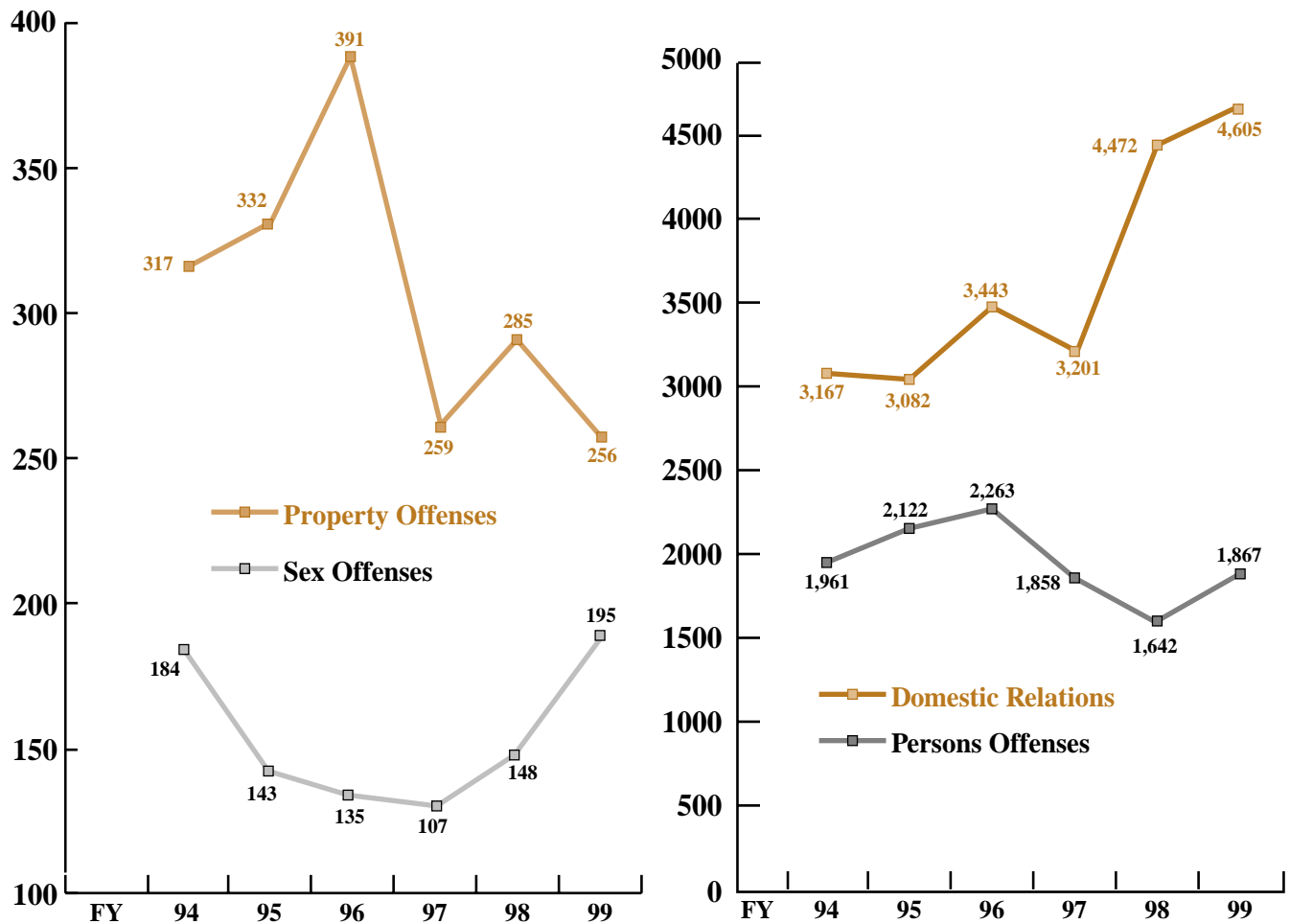
ADULT COMPLAINTS

SUMMARY OF HIGHLIGHTS

- The Court received a total of 9,543 adult complaints in FY 1999, an increase of 7 percent over the 8,919 complaints received in FY 1998.
- Support and domestic violence complaints composed 48 percent of all adult complaints received.
- Offenses against persons complaints increased 13.7 percent, from 1,642 in FY 1998 to 1,867 in FY 1999.
- Property complaints decreased by 10.2 percent, from 285 in FY 1998 to 256 in FY 1999.
- There was a 32.8 percent increase in the number of sex offense complaints this year, from 148 in FY 1998 to 195 in FY 1999.
- Domestic relations complaints increased 33.7 percent from 4,472 in FY 1998 to 4,605 in 1999. There was an 11.7 percent increase in complaints for “other” types of events (primarily administrative, such as rules, capiases, and pre-trial motions). These complaints include issues of non-support and domestic violence.

FIGURE 37

TRENDS IN TYPES OF ADULT COMPLAINTS FY 1994-FY 1999



SUPPORT, CUSTODY AND VISITATION COMPLAINT CASE PROCESSING

The most common adult offense, and the one with the highest incidence of recidivism, is non-support. This is usually a civil matter rather than a criminal charge. Persons who need support from a spouse or the parent of their children, may file a petition for support through the Domestic Relations Services intake department. The intake officer will authorize a petition, obtain a court date, and schedule a pre-hearing conference where both parties will

be present and the intake officer will attempt to mediate a settlement. If negotiations are unsuccessful, both parties receive assistance in preparing for the trial.

Outgoing and incoming URESA cases (Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act) are filed when the petitioner and respondent live in different states. In an out-going reciprocal, a petitioner will file for support against an individual in another state. The petitioner then appears before a judge to swear that the contents of the petition are true. The Court sends the petition to the court having jurisdiction where the respondent is in residence. If the respondent is located

by the other court, that court has the responsibility for entering and enforcing an order. An incoming reciprocal is the opposite of an outgoing reciprocal. A petitioner in another state files against a respondent in Fairfax County. The Court sets a hearing at which time the respondent is placed under an order.

Division of Child Support Enforcement (D.C.S.E.), a State agency, processes all out-going URESA child support petitions. Domestic Relations Services processes out-going URESA spousal support petitions.

Support payments for all URESA cases are processed through D.C.S.E. and that agency is responsible for enforcement of the child support orders. The Commonwealth's Attorney's Office enforces spousal support orders.

Orders involving child or spousal support which are made in the Circuit Court as a result of divorce or pre-divorce actions can be delegated to the Juvenile and

Domestic Relations District Court for enforcement and modification. Finally, support orders can result from a juvenile action when the custody of a juvenile is granted to someone other than the legal parents; the judge may order that the legal parents pay support for their child to the guardians, or to the residential facility where the child has been placed.

At the request of the petitioner or respondent, local orders may also require that payments be collected by D.C.S.E. A petitioner may also request enforcement services from that agency.

If payments are made directly to the payee (instead of through D.C.S.E.), the petitioner is responsible for enforcing the order. To do this, motions for wage assignments, contempt proceedings and other enforcement mechanisms are filed through Domestic Relations Services.

FIGURE 38

SUPPORT ACCOUNTS AND AMOUNTS COLLECTED FOR SUPPORT, FINES, COSTS, AND RESTITUTION, FY 1986-1999

No. of	Restitution Collected	Fines Collected	Costs Collected	Fines & Costs Collected
1986	73,330.76	238,190.48	129,770.75	367,961.23
1987 ¹	74,028.78	328,295.57	180,319.35	508,614.92
1988	74,702.85	323,397.47	174,137.10	497,534.57
1989	92,797.60 ²	388,540.78	147,781.96	536,322.74
1990	87,460.80	288,906.66	166,252.94	455,159.60
1991	95,284.00	324,808.90	175,803.02	500,611.92
1992	105,101.57	280,429.00	118,900.00	399,329.00
1993	95,435.39	263,085.66	163,229.86	426,315.52
1994	67,962.60	254,944.28	159,850.35	414,794.63
1995	125,901.96	268,617.76	189,467.72	458,085.48
1996	142,392.33	308,109.06	214,095.32	522,204.38
1997	173,975.18	349,227.73	240,620.55	589,848.28
1998	203,852.13	373,242.60	245,701.68	618,944.28
1999	193,668.17	333,311.83	264,721.38	598,033.21

¹ In 1986, responsibility for support enforcement was transferred from the court service unit to the Division of Child Support Enforcement, a State agency. Support collection figures for Fairfax County will no longer be reflected in this report.

² In FY 1989, collection of restitution was placed at Central Intake.

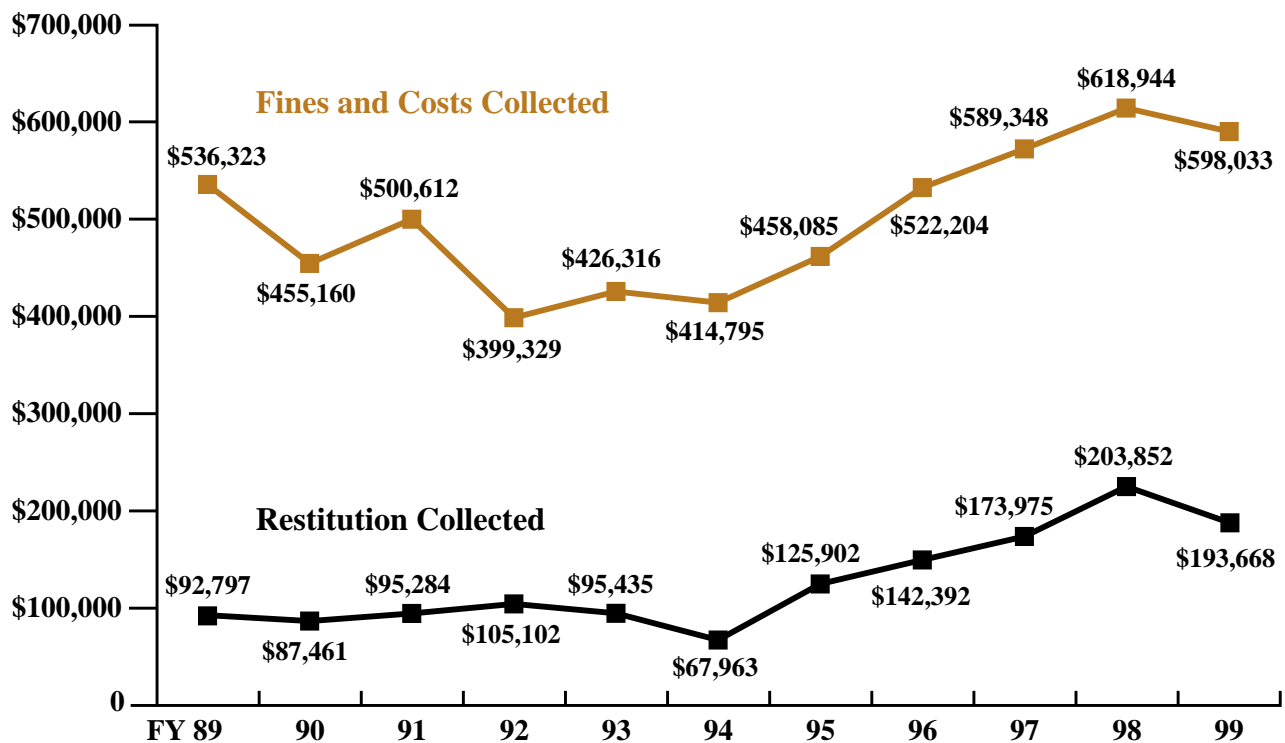
Custody and visitation issues are processed in the same manner as local support matters, with an attempt made to mediate a settlement whenever possible. Any agreements reached in support, custody and visitation matters can be entered as an order of the Court in the form of a consent order. When custody or visitation problems go to trial, the judge sometimes orders a home study, which is an investigation of the physical, emotional and educational needs of the children and the ability of each parent to meet those needs. The custody investigator submits a report to the court prior to the dispositional hearing and testifies at the hearing. The Code of Virginia prohibits an intake officer from denying petitions for custody, support and visitation. However, an intake officer does point out jurisdictional and venue issues and explains options to the petitioners.

FAMILY ABUSE

Since 1984, persons who have been physically abused by a family member can obtain a civil protective order in Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court. The victim of abuse discusses the problems with an intake counselor who then draws up an affidavit and petition. If the petitioner is in imminent danger of further abuse, the judge may sign a temporary protective order pending a full court hearing. Fairfax County Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court has a counselor, the domestic violence services coordinator (DVSC), who specializes in assisting families who are experiencing domestic violence. The DVSC does the intake work, monitors compliance with court orders, and provides other advisory and counseling services. In FY 1993, a Code change went into effect which broadened the definition of family when referring to domestic disputes to include non-related people living together.

FIGURE 39

RESTITUTION, FINES AND COSTS COLLECTED, FY 1989-FY 1999



V. RESEARCH, INFORMATION AND TRAINING

JUVENILE COURT GRANTS

Court research staff provided proposal development, reporting and evaluation support for three grants previously awarded by the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS), the Maximize Attendance Program (MAP), the V-STOP, Violence Against Women Act Program and the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act which is a joint program with the General District Court. A proposal to establish aftercare programs in three of the Court's residential programs was submitted to DCJS during FY 1999. Funding for this program began July 1, 1999. A request was also submitted for local Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) funds to be used to establish an intensive supervision program for serious and habitual offenders.

The Maximize Attendance Program (MAP) was originally funded in FY 1998 targets youth who have been adjudicated truant by the court. The grant supports two probation counselors (1.5 SYE) and provides intensive supervision of truant youth with a graduated system of sanctions, monitoring of treatment services, expectation of parental involvement, and coordination with school system personnel. The program serves youth in the Center County area.

The Residential Services Intensive Aftercare Program grant began July 1, 1999 provides aftercare services to the Boys Probation House Transitional Living Program, the Alpha Program at the detention center that targets younger offenders with no prior residential treatment, and the Beta Program, also at the detention center, that targets older, more chronic offenders who have been in other treatment programs. The aftercare programs provide continuing structure for the youth once they leave the residential program.

The Juvenile Accountability Incentive Block Grant (JAIBG) program provides grants to States and units of local government to enhance their efforts to combat serious and violent juvenile crime and to promote greater accountability in the juvenile justice system. A local JAIBG grant was awarded to the County in January 1999. The Juvenile Court was established as the lead agency for these funds. The funds from the first year allocation of JAIBG funding were used to establish an Intensive

Supervision Program (ISP) to address the increasing needs of the probation department to monitor serious and habitual offenders who are identified through the Fairfax County Serious or Habitual Offender Comprehensive Action Program (SHOCAP).

The V-STOP, Violence Against Women Act Program grant provides a bilingual Victim Services Counselor in the Domestic Relations Unit. The availability of this counselor has improved the Court's responsiveness towards limited-English speaking victims of domestic violence. The Juvenile Court portion of the Comprehensive Community Corrections Act grant provides supervision and monitoring services to offenders under court order for monitoring in lieu of being ordered into probation for domestic violence offenses. The grant funds two Probation Counselor II positions. These counselors are responsible for supervising adult misdemeanor offenders ordered to complete anger management courses, substance abuse counseling, and/or other community-based programs. All offenders served are eligible for jail and are facing criminal charges.

FINDINGS FROM RESEARCH STUDIES AND REPORTS

Findings From Research Studies and Reports The Research Analysts in the Court Director's Office completed several studies and reports during the year. A brief description and highlights of findings follow. Copies of full reports are available upon request from the Research Analysts.

- **EVALUATION OF THE JUVENILE COURT DOMESTIC VIOLENCE MONITORING PROGRAM**

This report evaluated the program operations, cases handled, and recidivism of cases processed by the Domestic Violence Monitoring Program, which serves a population of men and women under court order for monitoring in lieu of probation. This is a Department of Criminal Justice Services-funded program operated by the Domestic Relations Unit. In FY 1999, the program handled an average of 42 new cases per month. Year-end data showed that the J&DR Court served 503 cases during the year, which is 111% of the goal. At

the end of FY 1999, 378 cases had been closed. Out of these cases, 322 (85.2%) had closed successfully. Therefore, the objective that 80% of family violence defendants comply with the conditions of their court orders was achieved.

- **PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT**

During FY 1998, at the direction of the County's Department of Management and Budget, research staff began working with Court staff to develop a series of performance measures that reflect the work of the Court. Measures were developed for judicial services, intake and probation services, and residential services. Each of these areas include measures of input (resources used to carry out the work), output (the amount of services provided), efficiency (staff hours or cost per unit), service quality and outcome. Once indicators were identified, research staff began to develop procedures for the systematic collection of data on each of the measures. During FY 1999, customer satisfaction surveys were developed for the Court's Girls Probation House, Boys Probation House, and Less Secure Shelter. Refinement of the indicators and the data collection procedures continues.

- **MAXIMIZE ATTENDANCE PROGRAM EVALUATION**

An 18 month evaluation was conducted of the Maximize Attendance Program (MAP) for the Virginia Department of Criminal Justice Services. The evaluation found that the program's caseload steadily grew as the program became more well-known among school personnel. The average age of program youth was 15.5 years; almost two thirds were male. While truancy is the major reason for referral to the MAP program, it is seldom the only difficulty for the youth in the program. More than half had substance abuse problems, 26% were identified as having learning disabilities, and one fifth had delinquency involvement. In addition to MAP services, program participants were receiving substance abuse treatment, mental health services, and special education services. All the program's objectives were either achieved or were in the process of being achieved. Most clients in the program had improved their attendance, though, due to the relatively new nature of the program, longer-term data was not yet available.

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION ACTIVITIES

In June 1976, the Court's automated information system JUVARE (Juvenile and Adult Recording and Evaluation System) was implemented. The system supports the Court Services Unit functions. These functions include complaint recording, hearing scheduling, order entry, defendant placements and the management of the delivery of probation, counseling, residential and other services. In addition to the case management and tracking functions, the automated database provides periodic management reports and serves as a resource for program evaluation and budget projections. Computer terminals and printers are available at all of the decentralized Court Service Unit locations as well as in the courthouse to provide system access to all Court staff.

A new docket subsystem was implemented in FY 1993, in conjunction with the County's Office of Research and Statistics. The new procedures were designed in response to several docket policy changes. The Court basically converted from a "master calendar" style system to a hybrid style that uses "master calendaring" for criminal cases and individualized dockets for civil cases.

The computer is responsible for distributing non-criminal cases equally to the judges' individualized dockets at the time of case filing. Each individualized case is set for a unique hearing time for a duration estimated by the case parties. Once assigned a case, a judge hears it through to its conclusion. This replaced a policy of having all cases appear at a set time and be



Judges Gayl B. Carr and Teena D. Grodner address the Court Staff with Carol Coile, Volunteer Coordinator at the celebration of the Juvenile Court Centennial.

heard as various parties were ready. This system did not provide for case continuity because several different judges could be involved in hearing various aspects of the case. Also, the Court began having one judge be assigned each week as the “chamber judge” to hear emergency matters not previously scheduled.

The system maintains records of holidays, week-ends, plus planned judge absences for vacations, meetings, conferences, etc. to prevent docketing on dates and times judges are not accessible. Additionally, the system provides cautions when attempts are made to schedule cases beyond the capacity of available judges. The new docket procedures are expected to reduce the wait period for civil case participation and generally improve the efficiency and control of all case scheduling issues.

In FY 1996, the Court began the transition from JUVARE to the State Supreme Court’s Case Management System (CMS). This process replaced the JUVARE case management system from the Supreme Court’s CMS, requiring data entry in both JUVARE and CMS. It is anticipated that this will be temporary until an integrated system can be developed.



Former Senator Joseph Gartlan Jr. giving David S. Schell, Chief Judge a proclamation establishing that year as the commemoration of the first Juvenile Court.

TRAINING

The Juvenile Court and the County provided an array of training that the Court staff attended. There were several required training programs for the purposes of certification that were also arranged by the Court, such as, CPR, First Aid, Handle with Care and special training for kitchen workers.

The Court sponsored the Annual Day of Training for all staff on December 18. This was attended by court staff, Judges, and Clerks of Court Staff. Approximately 250 people attended this event. Ron Culbertson, a nationally known speaker, presented the keynote speech on “Humor at Work.” Workshops included: Anger Management, Verbal Judo, Gangs, Psychologicals and Interviewing techniques.

The Juvenile Court also sponsored the annual retreat for their management and support staff. Managers attended an all day training on “how to put some humor in your presentation.” The Support staff training was on successful communication.

A day long Conference on “Juvenile Sex Offenders, A Cognitive Behavioral Approach to Diagnosis and Treatment,” was sponsored by the Court for both the Residential and the Probation Counselors.

Extensive training on computer software continued for the second year with a focus on Microsoft software such as WORD, EXCEL and ACCESS, both at the introductory and the intermediate levels. Training on WINDOWS 95 and PAGEMAKER were offered to a select group. The computer management staff attended training on Novell Intranetware while the accounting staff attended the County-sponsored training on the accounting and financial system to update their skills and knowledge.

In accordance with the objective of keeping the Court staff informed on policy matters, a training session was held on changes in juvenile law in the current year and Y2K issues.

VI. COMMENTS ON THE DATA

The statistics presented in this report are primarily derived from the JUVARE system. They are as accurate as the system will allow. Since 1976, when the system was initiated, the Court's functions and procedures have expanded and there have been tremendous technological advancements in the computer industry. Over JUVARE's 23 year history, the system has experienced a continual expansion in scope and improvements in operational efficiency. However, the merger with the CMS system may have had some effect on the way complaint and service data is reported by JUVARE.

The data presented reflect not only the Court's activities but also the demographic characteristics of Fairfax County. Over the past several years, the County's population has increased to just under one million

residents. During the 1980s the juvenile "at risk" population in the County (defined as youth in grades 5 through 12 in the Fairfax County Public Schools) had been decreasing, as it had throughout most of the country. Since FY 1991, this population has been increasing. The at risk population increased 2% between FY 1998 and FY 1999, going from 87,249 to 88,956 youth.

As the total county population continues to rise, the non-juvenile population has also grown. Corresponding shifts in types of complaints to the Court have occurred. Child support and custody complaints represented 39.3% of all adult and juvenile non-traffic complaints in FY 1999. Domestic violence and other adult simple assault complaints were 9.9% of the total. Juvenile delinquency and CHINS complaints accounted for 24.4% of the total non-traffic complaints in FY 1999.

